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GAZETTEER

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

"B" VOLUME VI

THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT

COMPILED BY

J. W. SMYTH

Indian Civil Service

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CHAPTER I OF A VOLUME.

Position, Area and General features.

The district lies between 24° 13′ and 26° 21′ North Latitude and 68° 40′ and 71° 11′ East Longitude and has an area of 13,638 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the territories of His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, on the east by the states of Jesalmir and Marwar, on the south by the Rann of Cutch and on the west by the Nawabshah and Hyderabad Districts of Sind. It is divided into two main portions which are absolutely distinct from one another, the irrigated area of the west sometimes known as the Pat and the desert area to the east, the Thar, which constitutes a portion of the vast tract of country which embraces the Rajputana states and is often designated in maps as the Great Desert. The Eastern Nara is for a long distance the line of demarcation between the two regions, and further south at Umarkot for example the fusion of the two is clearly marked. It is possible to stand on the walls of the fort and in one direction to see sandhills continuing as far as the horizon, and in the other to see the rich alluvial plains of Sind with vast stretches of rice cultivation and lined everywhere with avenues of trees. The latter region with the splendid irrigation of the Jamrao and Mithrao canal systems yields abundant crops of rice, wheat and cotton, and in places is as picturesque a piece of country as is to be found anywhere in the Province. It is mostly the creation of man guiding the waters of the river Indus to his own uses. The forces of nature which originally produced the desert are also still at work there and very evident. For ages which go beyond human history the whole Delta of the Indus, the coast line where its mighty waters encounter the sea and the Rann of Cutch, have been a great depositary of the finest sand, which, as fast as the ever shifting waters let it dry, is caught up by the fierce winds that blow from the sea with but little intermission through the long hot season and is swept away to the north-east. Forming long ridges in its course, as wind blown sand always does, it

has produced a landscape which has been aptly described as resembling "The Atlantic in a severe storm". But the ridges do not, as is the case with sea waves, run with the line of their crests at right angles to the direction of the wind but parallel to it. Observation of the same phenomenon on a small scale anywhere will show the reason for this. The origin of a ridge usually is a bush or other obstruction, which arrests the sand to windward and shelters it to leeward. Once formed, the ridge itself becomes the obstruction and grows as it began, with a gentle slope on the side facing the wind and an abrupt fall on the other. The ridges are naturally irregular and only roughly parallel, so that they often enclose sheltered valleys, above which they rise to a height of some one hundred and fifty feet. These valleys are frequently moist enough to admit of cultivation and when not cultivated they yield luxuriant crops of rank grass. By the inhabitants of the desert the fodder is considered particularly nutritious and their opinion is supported by the large exports of ghi and fine cattle in good years. Even on the sandhills a very little rain suffices to sustain a surprising amount of vegetation, consisting of Salvadora (*Khabar*), stunted *Ber*, *Babul* trees and small shrubbery of kinds which camels eat. But the extraordinary saltness of the subsoil and the consequent difficulty of finding water fit to drink renders many tracts quite uninhabitable. In many of the valleys the subsoil water collects and forms large salt lakes, very picturesque sometimes, which rarely, if ever, dry up. The old Salt Department used to register more than one hundred of these deposits of salt. Two were regularly worked and the rest guarded. Many of them have however now dried up since the measures taken to restrain the river floods that used to devastate the eastern talukas of the Sukkur District have reduced the flow of water under-ground.

Hills.

The only hills in the district are at Nagar Parkar in the peninsula at the extreme south-east corner known as Parkar which is a small area of country quite different from the desert. The tract is flat and level except close to Nagar Parkar itself. These hills have no connection with the other ranges in

the west of the province: they are granitic and appear to belong to the same geological series as the crystalline rocks of the Aravalli range (see Geology A Volume). The principal range, Karunjhar, is twelve miles in length and attains a height of a thousand feet. Smaller hills rise in the east. They are covered with sparse jungle and pasturage and give rise to two perennial springs as well as temporary streams after rain.

The Eastern Nara.

There are no other streams or rivers in the district, unless the Eastern Nara be regarded as one. It was the bed once of either an independent river, or of a branch of the Indus (*see* A Volume, page 3), and afterwards provided a channel whereby the annual floods from the upper reaches of the Indus found their way ultimately to the Rann or to the Kori creek. But it could not carry the whole body of water, and the overflow was often destructive, particularly in the Sanghar and Pithoro talukas. When measures were taken to restrain the floods, drought succeeded and these lands became a waste inhabited only by nomad graziers; but the opening of the channel which now connects the Nara with the Indus at Rohri converted the former into a permanent canal which, together with more recent irrigation works, has brought back verdure and fertility to the Nara Valley. The course of the Nara itself has been described as "a carpet of evergreen grass, with a dense tamarisk, *kandi* and *babul* jungle, interspersed with large, deep lakes running miles into sandhills and having a perennial stream of water running through the valleys." Of these lakes the greatest is the Makhi Dhand, in which the *Hur* outlaws found secure shelter and defied every effort to capture them during the years 1893—1896. The following account of it is taken from a report to Government by Sir Evan James (at one time Commissioner in Sind). "The Dhand consists of a very large depression, roughly about twelve miles by ten in extent, into which the waters of the Eastern Nara discharge themselves on their way to the Mithrao, Thar and other canals. During the inundation it is almost all under water and forms a large swamp filled with *lai*, *i.e.*, tamarisk trees, *babul* and coarse grass and reeds, though a few little dry oases are at all

times to be found. After the subsidence of the inundation, though there is a great deal of swamp and dense jungle, large areas of good grazing ground are exposed which gives pasture to thousands of cattle."

Floods.

Since the harnessing of the Nara, and the construction of the Jamrao canal system floods have entirely ceased in the district, and the land is now dependent for its fertility upon regular irrigation.

Climate.

The climate differs considerably in the two portions of the district. In the Nara Valley and at Mirpur Khas it is temperate, as the climate of Sind goes, being neither excessively hot in the summer nor very cold in the winter. Frost is unknown, whilst 120° is the highest temperature on record, and that has only been attained in one year. The rainfall varies. In 1899, a year of famine, only 6 cents fell at Umarkot. In 1913 on the other hand 26·36 inches fell, and the maximum fall on record occurred, *i.e.*, 41·42 inches at Mithi and Pithoro. The average rainfall at Mirpur Khas is approximately 10 inches. Most of the rain falls in the monsoon months between June and September, the winter rains are very slight, whilst April, May, October and November are practically rainless. The perennial irrigation of the Jamrao and Mithrao areas renders the surrounding country unhealthy, and malaria is probably more severe in this district than in any other in Sind. On the other hand the desert appears, from such information as is available, to be comparatively healthy. The hot weather which is not severe at Mirpur Khas or in the Nara Valley is however something to be dreaded in the desert, if the following description by Mr. Horace Bell is just: "A strong wind from the south-west and west-south-west blows over the Sind desert and runs up over Rajputana in the months of March, April, May and June. At the end of April, or in May, when the wind is most violent, or in what the natives call the *chaliha*, or forty days, the wind has at times a probable velocity of 40 miles an hour and it is apparently hardly less violent at night. The whole atmosphere is charged with dust and fine sand, the crests of the ridges are all in motion and scarfs of drift sand

form on their north-east ends. The people who live in this desert describe this time of the year as almost intolerable; and indeed, with the fearful heat day and night, the sand in their mouths, eyes, food and clothing, the want of water and the almost sleepless nights, it must be as near a realization of the infernal regions as they can expect to find in this world."

POPULATION.

Tables I, IV, V and VI.

CHAPTER IV OF A VOLUME.

Census details.

In 1911 the population of the district was 4,33,398 divided into 2,36,693 Mussalmans or 54 per cent. and 1,94,201 Hindus or 46 per cent. Only 2,504 persons were registered under other religions.

At a rough census held in 1854 the population was returned as 41,535, and at another in 1856 showed it as 51,073. It would not be wise to place much reliance on the result of these attempts to enumerate the wandering tribes of a vast desert district so recently brought under regular Government, but there can be no doubt that several generations of misrule and oppression, combined with the general insecurity of life and property, had desolated the country. The rapidity with which it recovered is strikingly shown by the results of each succeeding census, as given in the margin. The population in 1872 was four and a half times what it was computed to be in 1856, and in the succeeding 39 years it increased by nearly 90 per cent. The increase shown by the census of 1901 was only 2 per cent. but it succeeded a period of famine the effects of which had been disastrous in a district so largely pastoral. The increase in the succeeding decade had been more or less normal.

1872	.. 2,30,038
1881	.. 2,57,565
1891	.. 3,58,181
1901	.. 3,63,894
1911	.. 4,33,398

Proportion of Sexes.

The number of females to every thousand males in the district is shown below :—

Total population.	Home born population.	Mussalmans.	Hindus.
800	814	800	821

The deficiency in the number of females has not been satisfactorily explained in the case of any district in Sind

and there is nothing in these figures to account for the phenomenon in this district.

Distribution.

The district is still very thinly populated. Over its enormous area of nearly 14,000 square miles the population works out to only 32 per square mile. Only 2 per cent. live in the towns of Mirpur Khas and Umarkot. The former has doubled its population in the decade from 1901 to 1911, and being now a considerable Railway junction will doubtless continue to increase. Umarkot, the former headquarters of the district, shows a notable decrease of nearly one thousand persons. The town is at some distance from the railway and the general flow of trade. The thickest rural population is found in the Mirpur Khas and Digri Talukas, i.e., in the Jamrao tract where there are 100 and 97 persons respectively to the square mile. The desert is naturally sparsely occupied, and Chhachhro and Diplo show only 19 and 17 people to the square mile.

Migration.

Rajputana ..	35,354
Hyderabad Sind	15,437
Punjab ...	6,236
Cutch ..	5,221
Palanpur Agency	3,537
Khairpur State	3,356
Karachi ..	1,296
Sukkur ..	1,280
Larkana ..	1,034
Other places ..	14,012
Total ..	76,990

The proportion of the population whose birthplace was not in the district was 32 in 1891, 20 in 1901 and 17 per cent. in 1911 which indicates that the expulsion of this element was the principal way in which the famine of 1899 operated to reduce the population. The figures in the margin show the homes of these aliens. The bulk belong to Rajputana which marches with the eastern border of the district, and has always been the feeder of Sind on the east, as Baluchistan has been on the west. Even of the resident population, particularly of the desert, a large number would probably always give Rajputana as their native country. The figures of Hyderabad immigrants are not very significant, since the border between the two districts is a purely arbitrary one, and a constant exchange of residents between them is going on. The Punjabis are colonists from the Punjab who have established themselves on the Jamrao canal and are now one of the permanent elements in the population. The other figures

are unimportant. Altogether there were 76,990 aliens in the district as against 15,174 natives of it found abroad.

Religion.

The population, classified by religions, shows a much larger proportion of Hindus than any other district in Sind, but it must be remembered that the Bhils and Kolis, who are very numerous in this region, would class themselves as Hindus. There were 524 Jains, 74 Christians and 1,906 "others" at the census of 1911.

Prominent tribes, etc.

The large number of Hindus in this district differentiates it from any other district in Sind. Its affinities are with Rajputana and Cutch. As table VI shows, there are roughly four Hindus to every five Mussalmans and the dominant race of Hindus has for many centuries been the Sodha tribe of Rajputs. They claim to be of pure Rajput origin, and have remained Hindu, whilst those who penetrated further into Sind were rapidly converted to Muhammadanism after the Arab invasion at the beginning of the eighth century. Scarcely more than a fifth of the Hindus are Banias, who are outnumbered, two to one, by the lower castes, i.e., Dheds, Bhils and Kolis. The Banias, moreover, are not only Lohanas but Kirars (*see* A Volume, page 185). The zamindars are for the most part Sodhas, who call themselves Thakurs. Some of them to this day receive pensions from Government in lieu of a share of the Custom duties which had been their right under pre-British rule. Among them are three jagirdars of the first class. Two of these, Thakur Ratansing Chanduji and Thakur Premsing Gumansing of Nagar Parkar, are descended from an uncle of the reigning Rana whom he murdered and succeeded. He had afterwards to flee for some raiding escapade and became an exile. When the insurrection described at page 139 of Volume A broke out, his son and grandson found their opportunity and rendered such valuable services to the British forces that they were granted the jagir of Bodhesar and a pension. At the same time the jagir of the village of Kawra, rent free for life, was granted to the Rana of Umarkot which has been continued to his successors "upon political or other considerations." The present representative

is Rana Pirdansing *walad* Bhabhutsing. There are other smaller jagirs and political inams held by Sodhas in Umarkot, Nagar Parkar and Chhachhro Talukas.

Of the 2,36,693 Mussalmans at the census, 50,252 were Baluchis, and of these 14,308 were Rinds and shown separately in the census returns. The Baluchis are not in any way predominant in this district. His Highness Mir Fateh Khan Talpur, son of His Highness Mir Sher Muhammad Khan, lives at Mirpur Khas in the enjoyment of a life pension of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and other political pensioners of the same family also live there. Other Talpurs hold hereditary jagirs in the Mirpur Khas and Digri Talukas. For his assistance to Government in the suppression of the Hurs a political inam of the third class was granted in Sanghar Taluka to the late Bugti chief, Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E.

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AGRICULTURE.

Tables VII, VIII and XIII.

CHAPTER V OF A VOLUME.

The alteration in the figures of area in table 7 is due to territorial changes. The " others " shown under " Not available for cultivation " consists of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy hills and saline tracts, (2) land set apart for special purposes, viz., for Government and Municipal buildings, etc., and (3) land set apart for public purposes, viz., for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas, etc.

Of the total area of the district, namely 13,638 square miles, 10,542 square miles are desert comprising the whole of the Diplo, Chhachhro and Mithi Talukas, nearly the whole of the Nagar Parkar and Khipro and part of the Sanghar and Umarkot Talukas. The small portion of Nagar Parkar which is not desert consists of hills and the flat country surrounding them, on which cultivation is carried on by confining rain water with *bunds*. The western part of the district, as already stated, consists of good alluvial land and the area which is under canal irrigation has more than doubled itself in the last twenty-five years. The following is a brief description of each taluka.

Taluka Umarkot.—Of the total area of 1,461 square miles, 1,018 are desert and 448 irrigated land. The irrigated portion is watered by the Thar wah *ex* Eastern Nara, and rice is the main crop. Ninety per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Taluka Pithoro.—Wholly alluvial. The western and southern parts are watered by the Mithrao and the eastern by the Hiral. Rice is the main crop, and 76 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Taluka Sanghar.—The present area is 820 square miles, of which 517 square miles are alluvial and the remainder desert. The Makhi Dhand is in this taluka. The bulk of the irrigation is from the Mithrao. Eighty-five per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Taluka Khipro.—This Taluka is divided into two portions, one consisting of sandhills and valleys covering an area of 1,735 square miles, and the other of an alluvial

tract, having an area of 514 square miles. Rice is extensively grown and 77 *per cent.* of the cultivation is under flow, the rest being under lift.

These four talukas are in the Nara Valley and form the sub-division known by that name. They form a homogeneous tract and the soils of the alluvial portions in each are the same. The chief varieties are:—

Kalarati, suitable for rice.

Mithi, suitable for every kind of crop.

Wariasi, suitable for dry crops, vegetables and melon beds.

Dasar, suitable for wheat crops.

Gisir, suitable for vegetables.

Taluka Mirpurkhas.—An alluvial area irrigated mainly by the Jamrao Canal. Rice is forbidden on the Jamrao tract. Cotton and wheat are very extensively grown. Sixty-eight per cent. of the cultivation is by flow.

Taluka Jamesabad.—This taluka is irrigated entirely by the Jamrao: cotton dry crops and wheat are the main crops. 83 *per cent* of the cultivation is by flow.

Taluka Digri.—The Jamrao irrigates practically the whole of this taluka, and its agricultural conditions are the same as those of the adjoining taluka of Jamesabad.

These three talukas form the Mirpurkhas sub-division, and up to 1912 were administered by a colonization officer in charge of the Jamrao tract. The soils are the same throughout. The chief varieties are:—

Chiki, suitable for cotton.

Chiki Dasar, suitable for dry crops.

Dasar, suitable for wheat.

Taluka Nagar Parkar.—All Thar, or sandhill desert, excepting Parkar in the south-east. Nearly all the cultivation is dependent on rain, and but a little is done on wells in the rabi season.

Taluka Chhachhro.—This is a desert consisting of sandhills. In the sandy soil of the valleys bajri, sesame, field vetch and mung are cultivated.

Taluka Mithi.—All desert. On the "Kathi" soil in the valleys about 400 acres of wheat are cultivated in the Rabi season. Another kind of soil, bordering the Rann, is known as *Dago*. Bajri is extensively sown in it in the summer months.

Taluka Diplo.—All desert. The conditions are the same as in Mithi Taluka.

These four talukas comprise the desert Division, and their fertility depends entirely upon rain, and also upon wells in the Nagar Parkar Taluka. The soil in Parkar is chiefly of the Dasar variety and yields good rabi crops.

The principal crops of the District are :—

KHARIF.

Bajri.—Is the staple food crop of the district and is grown in every taluka, but to the largest extent in the four desert talukas. It is better suited than any other crop for barani Kharif cultivation.

Juari.—Is not extensively grown. Two varieties, white and red, are grown.

Rice.—Is practically confined to the talukas of the Nara Valley Division. Its cultivation is forbidden on the Jamrao canal, and there is not sufficient water for its cultivation in the desert. The chief variety grown is the white, known as Satria.

Sesame.—Is chiefly cultivated in the Nara Valley.

Cotton.—Is very extensively grown on the Jamrao canal, and some five varieties are produced. Experiments have been made at different times with Egyptian, American and other varieties, but at present only the Sindhi varieties do well.

RABI.

Wheat.—Is the main crop and is grown in the Mirpur Khas and the Nara Valley Sub-Divisions on canal water either by flow or by lift, when this is available, or by sailab or bosi in the tracts where a cold weather supply of water is not available.

Rape and Jambha.—The area cropped with rape is not large in any Taluka, but jambha is grown to a consider-

able extent in Pithoro, Khipro, Jamesabad and Umarkot. The desert hardly produces any of either crop.

Green Gram.—Green gram is chiefly grown in Khipro, Umarkot and Sanghar.

Vegetable and Fruit Trees.

The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on botany (A Volume). They are cultivated in all talukas of the Nara Valley and to a small extent in the other talukas. European vegetables and fruits, and particularly grapes and peaches, do extremely well at Mirpur Khas, and the Agricultural Farm there has done much to stimulate their growth. Umarkot is surrounded by old-fashioned Sindhi gardens in which local varieties of mangoes thrive.

IRRIGATION.

Tables IX and X.

CHAPTER VI OF A VOLUME.

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue Districts, as these do not always correspond with the Districts into which Sind is divided by the Irrigation Department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the district will be found in Table X, and for a full account of these the A Volume may be consulted. The district is comprised in the three irrigational districts of the Eastern Nara and the Northern and the Southern Jamrao. Since the A Volume was written, numerous minor improvements have been carried out in the Jamrao and the Mithrao canals. The Heran canal has been abandoned and the land commanded by it transferred to the Dim Wah in the Jamrao Canal system. The Mithrao canal protective bund which ran 87 miles from north to south, crossing the Railway at Pithoro, has recently been abandoned with the exception of a length of six miles from mile 28.

ECONOMIC.

Tables XI and XII.

CHAPTER VII OF A VOLUME.

There is not much to add to what has been said about this subject for all Sind; but the figures supplied for Table XII which represent a period before the economic pressure of the war began to assert itself, show that the daily wage of a labourer is lower and the price of food-grains generally higher than in any other district of Sind. The reason for the latter fact is that a large area of the district produces no grain, except a little *Bajri* and has little means of transport but the camel. But it must be remembered that the people of the desert depend more on the produce of their herds than on grain. Their economic condition is dependent on the supply of forage for their animals and a drought like that of 1900 depresses them for several years. In the western portion of the district the extension of irrigation has created a demand for agricultural labourers which the district itself is normally unable to meet, so that wages are kept at a reasonable level only by immigration.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF A VOLUME.

The products of the desert talukas of this district, available for exchange with other places, are cattle, ghi, hides and *khatha*, *i.e.*, the blankets which the people weave from the wool of their sheep. The wool is itself also sold and there are other minor products, of which one is *gugur* or *geogul*, the gum of *Balsamodendron mukul* (see A Volume, page 34). The cattle are mostly sent to Gujarat and a great deal of the ghi goes to Cutch, especially from the southern talukas, Mithi, Diplo and Nagar Parkar. It is sent across the Rann on camels. Cutch appears to be the best market also for *gugur*, *khatha* and *nat* (covers for camel saddles), for skill in the making of which the Marwari leather-workers of the district have a name. Hides and skins, on the other hand, and wool and ghi are sent to Hyderabad and Karachi, taking rail at the most accessible station, to which they are conveyed on camels. The value of this trade is not even approximately known. The imports consist principally of cloth, oil and sugar, but include metals, dyes, tobacco, some grain and minor articles. The trade is chiefly in the hands of the banias of towns like Mithi. In the western and fertile talukas of the district, where rice, cotton, wheat, and oil seeds are cultivated, the conditions of trade are quite different. The great market for these products is Karachi and the railway is near. Much of the thriving business done at Tando Adam and Shahdadpur is brought in from this district. But no information is obtainable as to the value of what it sends out, or receives in return.

Industries.

There are now 11 ginning and pressing and 6 rice husking and 3 flour mills at Mirpur Khas, Jamesabad and Shadipali, three of them belonging to the well-known firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who have a large agency at Mirpur Khas.

Railways.

Upto 1909 the only railway passing through the district was the through metre gauge line from Hyderabad to Marwar Junction. In that year a railway constructed by the Sind Light Railways Company was opened from Mirpur Khas to Jhudo tapping the entire southern area of the Jamrao

Canal, along the bank of which it runs for a considerable distance. The complement of this line was opened in 1912 when a similar line to the north was constructed from Mirpur Khas to Khadro. Mirpur Khas has thus become an important railway junction, and the natural centre of the district, a fact that has been realized by the substitution of it for Umarkot as the District Head Quarters.

Roads.

The following are the principal roads in the district with their stages :—

Stage.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
Nagar Parkar to Umarkot viâ *Mithi.*			
	Miles		
From Nagar Parkar to Virawah.	14	Flat road but hard ..	Musafirkhana and abundant sweet water from wells.
Dab ..	11	First half of the road flat, the other half sandy.	Abundant sweet water from wells.
Borli ..	12	Cleared road over sand hills.	Brackish water from wells.
Islamkot ..	17	Do. ..	Musafirkhana and sweet water from wells.
Lundhiar ..	14	Do. ..	Musafirkhana and brackish water from one well.
Mithi ..	14	Do. ..	Musafirkhana and brackish water from paka wells.
Harpar ..	16	Do. ..	Brackish water from one well.
Nabisar ..	18	Do. ..	Musafirkhana and sweet water from wells.
Umarkot ..	20	Levelled road ..	Two Musafirkhanas, District and Public Works Department Bungalows and plentiful sweet water from wells.
Nagar Parkar to Umarkot viâ *Chhachhro.*			
From Nagar Parkar to Virawah.	14	Flat road but hard.	
Pila jo tar ..	18	Cleared road over sand hills.	Musafirkhana and sweet water from one well.
Misrishah ..	20	Do. ..	Musafirkhana and sweet water from one well.
Chhachhro ..	20	Do. ..	Brackish water from three wells.
Kantio ..	20	Do. ..	Musafirkhana and sweet water from one well.
Rodhar ..	14	Do. ..	Sweet water from one well.
Umarkot ..	14	Do. ..	....

Stage.	Distance.	Character of road.	Remarks.
Umarkot to Sanghar.			
From Umarkot to Ghulam Nabishah	Miles. 19	Levelled road ..	Musafirkhana and abundant water from wells in the bed of the river.
Khipro ..	24	Do. ..	Musafirkhana, Bungalow and abundant sweet water.
Tando Mitha Khan	16	Do. ..	Do.
Sanghar ..	18	Do. ..	Do.
Umarkot to Hyderabad viâ *Mirpur Khas.*			
From Umarkot to Sufi jo gath.	13	Levelled road ..	Musafirkhana and sweet water from well in the bed of the river.
Pithoro ..	8	Do. ..	Musafirkhana and sweet water from wells.
Shadipali Station ..	13	Do. ..	Musafirkhana, Local Fund Bungalow and water from Mithrao Canal.
Mirpur Khas ..	15	Do. ..	Musafirkhana, District Bungalow and sweet water from wells.

From Mirpur Khas the road proceeds due west to Tando Allahyar in Hyderabad District.

There are many other shorter roads connecting villages with one another and with the railway. For example there are roads from Umarkot to Chhor and to Dhoro Naro Stations, a road from Umarkot *viâ* Nabisar and Naokot to Rahimki Bazar, roads from Mithi to Diplo and Rahimki bazar, from Mithi to Chhachhro and from Mithi to Naokot. Roads lead from Mirpur Khas to Khipro *viâ* Sindhri and from Sanghar to Sinjhoro and to the railway at Jhol. None of the roads is metalled, and all have hitherto proved themselves adequate for the traffic that plies upon them.

Ferries. There are two ferries on the Mithrao canal and some temporary ones on the Nara. The canals are all bridged at suitable places.

REVENUE.

Tables XIV, XV, XXII-A and B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV; XXVI-A and B.

CHAPTER IX OF A VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka. The desert cannot be brought under the irrigational settlement and is still "unsettled". The little cultivation which is possible in the valleys between the sandhills after rain is assessed on a system known as *Tali* which is described at page 407 of the A Volume. A survey with chain and cross staff was made some years ago in Chhachhro Taluka and a rough survey is now being made in the other three talukas. The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "Other Items" includes Opium, Salt and other sources of provincial revenue described in the A Volume and also that which is derived from the fisheries in the district. These are let out by the Revenue and the Public Works Departments according as the dhands receive canal water or not. The fisheries controlled by the Revenue Department are practically confined to the Nara Valley. An account of the fresh water fish and fisheries of Sind has been given in Chapter II of the A Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

Salt Deposits.

In this district there are two places at which duty is levied on salt, namely, the Dilyar and Saran Deposits in the Khipro and Diplo Talukas.

The Dilyar Salt Deposit was opened in 1880-81. The Gagan dhand was first selected, and as the issue of the experiment was doubtful, temporary huts only were put up for the establishment. The sales during the first year did not amount to 2,000 maunds, but they rapidly increased and in 1899-1900 amounted to 24,215. It was found however that the site was unsuitable owing to malaria and to mosquitoes. In the following year, therefore, it was decided to move the depôt and it was shifted to the village of Dilyar in Khipro Taluka. The

Gagan deposit was also abandoned for the adjacent one of Darwari, which is more productive but has the same disadvantage of being some miles distant from the depôt. The salt is excavated from the bed of the dhand usually in February or March, when the water is low, and heaped on the banks to dry for a few days, after which it is conveyed on camels to the depôt and stored in the open on a raised platform. From here it is weighed out to applicants on production of receipts showing that duty and charges have been paid. These amount to Rs. 1-7-10 per maund. The salt is purer than even that made at the Maurypur works near Karachi.

The following figures show the sales during the past fifteen years :—

		Indian maunds.
1900-01	..	17,485
1901-02	..	19,179
1902-03	..	27,567
1903-04	..	20,475
1904-05	..	25,735
1905-06	..	27,346
1906-07	..	19,774
1907-08	..	28,979
1908-09	..	29,311
1909-10	..	23,548
1910-11	..	23,264
1911-12	..	31,191
1912-13	..	30,274
1913-14	..	26,276
1914-15	..	37,920
1915-16	..	44,319

The Saran Salt Deposit.—The large dhand at Saran about six miles from Diplo which was selected for the supply of salt for the district immediately after the organization of the Sind Salt Department in 1878 has been worked continuously ever since. It is in charge of a superintendent and staff of guards, etc. The process of excavation is the same as at Dilyar, except that the deposit being contiguous to the depôt the cost of camel carriage from the one to the other is avoided. The rate per maund works

out at Rs. 1-5-9. The quantities sold during the last fifteen years were as follows:—

		Indian maunds.
1900-01	..	14,500
1901-02	..	16,853
1902-03	..	16,923
1903-04	..	16,194
1904-05	..	19,734
1905-06	..	21,683
1906-07	..	20,242
1907-08	..	27,288
1908-09	..	22,230
1909-10	..	24,932
1910-11	..	24,037
1911-12	..	30,079
1912-13	..	30,127
1913-14	..	23,053
1914-15	..	5,277
1915-16	..	30,543

JUSTICE.

Tables XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX and XXI.

CHAPTER X OF A VOLUME.

Criminal and Civil Courts.

The courts existing in the district for the administration of justice with their jurisdictions are shown below :—

The Court of Sessions and District Court is that of the Sessions and the District Judge, Hyderabad.

Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.
Court of the District Magistrate	The entire District.
Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mirpurkhas.	The Mirpurkhas Division.
Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nara Valley.	Nara Valley Division.
Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Desert.	Desert Division.
Court of the Resident Magistrate Mirpurkhas. .	The entire district.
Eleven Courts of Mukhtyarkars and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within Taluka limits.
Eleven Courts of Head Munshis and Magistrate, one in each taluka.	Do.

The District Magistrate is by law a first class Magistrate. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Resident Magistrate are ordinarily of the first class. The Mukhtyarkars are Magistrates either of the first or the second class, and the Head Munshis are usually of the third class. Special Magistrates are from time to time appointed and their powers vary. The arrangements for the criminal justice of the district are of a normal character.

Up to 1915 the arrangements for civil justice were of an abnormal character. They have been described at pages 449 and 450 of the A Volume. The Subordinate Court of Mirpur Khas now has jurisdiction over the whole district and the Tando Allahyar Taluka of Hyderabad District and the Sinjhoro Taluka of Nawabshah district, and sits at Mirpur Khas visiting Tando Allahyar and Umarkot on circuit. The district is subordinate to the District Judge of Hyderabad. The system has thus been brought into line with that of the other districts of the Province.

Registration. There are four full time Sub-Registrars in the district, one for Mirpur Khas and Sanghar Talukas, one for Jamesabad, Digri and Pithoro, one for Khipro and one for Umarkot. The work in the four desert Talukas is done by the Head Munshis who are *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Jails. There are eleven Sub-Jails, one at each Taluka headquarter town, and fifteen Police lock-ups, ten at Police Stations and five at outposts. The Hyderabad Central Jail is the prison for the district.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Tables XXVII-A and B and XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI OF A VOLUME.

Local Boards.

The District Local Board is composed of 24 members, half of whom are nominated and half elected, one of the latter being elected by the holders of entire alienated villages. The Collector is nominated as President of the Board and hitherto the Vice-President has been an official.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members.	Elected members.	Total.
Mirpur Khas ..	7	7	14
Jamesabad ..	7	6	13
Digri ..	7	6	13
Umarkot ..	7	7	14
Sanghar ..	6	6	12
Khipro ..	6	6	12
Pithoro ..	6	6	12
Nagar Parkar ..	6	..	6
Chhachhro ..	6	..	6
Mithi ..	6	..	6
Diplo ..	6	..	6

The Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka is always nominated President and the Mukhtyarkar has hitherto been elected Vice-President. The elective franchise was introduced in the year 1915-16 into the District Local Board and the Taluka Boards of the Mirpur Khas and the Nara Valley Divisions. The District Local Board and all the Taluka Local Boards have formed executive and works committees for the prompt disposal of business. The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the boards.

In 1915-16 the Boards maintained 114 schools, 94 dharmashalas, 7 dispensaries, 1 veterinary dispensary, 174 wells, 230 tanks, 227 roads, 320 bridges and 9 gardens.

The District Local Board makes certain annual contributions to institutions outside the district, the chief ones being Rs. 1,000 to the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College and Rs. 600 to the Sind Madressah.

Municipalities.

There are only two Municipalities in the district, at Umarkot and Mirpur Khas, with a population of 3,979 and 4,856 respectively. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was introduced into Sind on 1st October 1878, there were Municipal commissions in ten other towns, which lost their positions under the limit imposed by that Act, having populations of less than 2,000 inhabitants. Another of the old Municipalities, Nagar Parkar, was abolished in 1886 for the same reason, while a new one was created at Mirpur Khas on April 1st, 1902. The Municipality at Mithi was abolished on January 1st, 1905.

In the two Municipalities of Mirpur Khas and Umarkot there are 13 and 12 councillors respectively, all nominated by the Commissioner in Sind, 5 and 4 being officials. The Collector is President of the Mirpur Khas and the Deputy Collector, Nara Valley, President of the Umarkot Municipality.

Up to the present time (1915-16) the Vice-Presidents have also been officials. The revenue and expenditure of each board is shown in the tables. The income of Mirpur Khas shows a steady increase. Up to 1915-16 octroi has constituted almost the only source of revenue in both Municipalities, and in Umarkot fully a third of the amount recovered under this head has been lost again in refunds on goods re-exported. Small amounts are also raised by a tax on wheels and animals, school fees, markets, cattle pounds, etc. The heaviest items of expenditure are conservancy and the maintenance of the schools and dispensaries. Government recoups one-third of the amount spent on schools and a portion of the expenditure on dispensaries, and the Local Board also makes a contribution towards these purposes. Neither Municipality has any debt.

From 1915-16 a terminal tax has been substituted for octroi at Umarkot as an experimental measure and partly from this cause the municipal finances have suffered. The trade in ghi from the desert has largely fallen off, as the traders find that they can get a market for their wares at the railway stations and thus avoid the payment of any municipal dues. Umarkot, which was formerly the main northern market of the Thar, is steadily losing its position; and is being supplanted by the townships which are growing up at the railway stations of Shadipalli, Dhoro Naro, and Chhor. The financial position of its Municipality is thus not likely to improve. On the other hand as already remarked, the convergence of four lines of railway on Mirpur Khas is likely to enhance the importance of that town as a place of residence and as a place of business.

EDUCATION.

Tables XXIX A, B, C and D.

CHAPTER XII OF A VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of Educational institutions existing in the district during the twenty years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them. Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as public; others as private. The Primary Schools described as public indigenous are those which though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

Primary Education.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in Municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is traced in Table XXIX-B.

Local Board Schools.

There are 83 boys and 8 girls schools, all classed as superior schools. Mussulmans constitute about 36 per cent. of the total number of pupils and 52 per cent. are the children of cess payers. Education is free in all the schools. The number of girls schools is remarkable in a district which is otherwise so backward from an educational point of view. These schools do particularly well in the desert.

Municipal schools.

The tuition given in the Municipal Primary Schools is identical with that given in the Local Board Schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. There are two such schools for boys and one for girls.

Anglo-Vernacular schools.

There are two Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the Pithoro Madressah and the school at Mithi. The former was opened in 1906 near Pithoro Station. It was built at a cost of Rs. 31,216 out of zamindari contributions and a grant from Government. It was intended for the sons of Muhammadan Zamindars only, and this rule has always been steadily enforced. The school teaches up to the fourth standard English and also has a vernacular branch. In 1915-16 there were 48 boys in the English Branch and 35 in the Vernacular.

The school building which is double-storied and spacious has accommodation for 81 boarders. Thirty-two free boarders and 11 boys paying half fees are maintained.

The idea of placing the Madressah at Pithoro was to keep it away from the influence of a large town, but it has been found that this advantage has not compensated for the remoteness of the place and the difficulty of keeping an effective control over the working of the school. It has therefore been decided to remove the institution to Mirpur Khas, the headquarters of the district, and the change will be carried out as soon as funds are available.

The Mithi School teaches up to the fifth standard and it is proposed to erect a hostel in connection with it.

There are two Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Mirpur Khas which receive no aid from Government, a railway school for the sons of railway employees only and a Church Mission School.

Indigenous schools.

The indigenous schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes which are commonly held in mosques and in sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mullan instructs in the reading of the Koran. There were 32 such schools in 1915-16 with

879 pupils. A Special Deputy Educational Inspector has now been appointed to supervise these schools and to assess the Government grants which are admissible to them.

Library.

A Library known as the Hudson Library was opened at Mirpur Khas in 1915. It was built by private subscription at a cost of Rs. 4,000. The building has since been transferred to the Municipality and is now maintained by it. It contains about 700 books English and Sindhi.

Newspaper.

There is one printing press in the district, the Mirpur Khas Gazette Press at Mirpur Khas. A weekly vernacular paper, the *Mirpur Khas Gazette* is published from it. It has a circulation of about 600 copies.

HEALTH.

Tables XXX-A and B, XXXI, XXXII and XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF A VOLUME.

Dispensaries.

There are no hospitals as yet in this district but only dispensaries at eight places. These are maintained by Local Fund and Municipal contributions, with assistance in all cases from Government. The dispensaries at Umarkot, Chhachhro and Sanghar have also a little money invested. The tables show the work done at each.

A new Dispensary, or "Dispensary convertible into Hospital" was opened at Mirpur Khas in 1913. It is a large and spacious building standing in a big compound, and contains four wards with six beds in each, and an operating theatre. It is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, who is also medical officer for the whole district. It is intended that ultimately this building will become the Civil Hospital of the district with a Civil Surgeon in charge.

Veterinary Dispensary.

A veterinary dispensary was opened at Mirpur Khas in 1913 by the District Local Board, and is housed in a spacious series of buildings close to the Kacheri. In 1915-16 12 indoor and 253 outdoor patients were treated, and the receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 1,452 and Rs. 1,420.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF A VOLUME.

The District contains eleven talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Headquarters.	Number of tapas.	Number of dehs.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual land revenue.
							Rs.
Mirpur Khas ..	Mirpurkhas ..	20	123	25° 12′ and 25° 48′ North Latitude 68° 54′ and 69° 18′ East Longitude.	415	41,543	2,50,339
Jamesabad ..	Jamesabad ..	22	182	24° 48′ and 25° 27′ North Latitude 69° 9′ and 69° 31, East Longitude.	505	36,707	3,22,465
Digri ..	Digri ..	12	70	24° 58′ and 25° 20′ North Latitude 69° 2′ and 69° 22′ East Longitude.	225	21,790	1,67,629
Umarkot ..	Umarkot ..	14	111	24° 48′ and 25° 47′ North Latitude 69° 30′ and 70° 13′ East Longitude.	1,459	51,859	2,03,346
Pithoro ..	Samaro ..	17	126	24° 59′ and 25° 36′ North Latitude 69° 15′ and 69° 40′ East Longitude.	482	35,537	2,45,151
Khipro ..	Khipro ..	18	125	25° 31′ and 26° 15′ North Latitude 69° 6′ and 70° 18′ East Longitude.	2,249	46,171	2,07,888
Sanghar ..	Sanghar ..	12	67	25° 45′ and 26° 29′ North Latitude 68° 49′ and 69° 25′ East Longitude.	818	31,301	1,39,951
Nagar Parkar ..	Nagar Parkar ..	7	31	24° 12′ and 25° 2′ North Latitude 70° 29′ and 71° 10′ East Longitude.	1,617	47,548	33,828
Chhachhro ..	Chhachhro ..	8	40	24° 49′ and 25° 44′ North Latitude 69° 40′ and 70° 59′ East Longitude.	2,796	53,501	50,989
Mithi ..	Mithi ..	5	46	24° 16′ and 24° 58′ North Latitude 69° 25′ and 70° 40′ East Longitude.	1,562	41,472	26,938
Diplo ..	Diplo ..	4	42	24° 16′ and 24° 51′ North Latitude 69° 6′ and 70° 7′ East Longitude.	1,503	25,969	14,804

The form of administration that formerly prevailed in the district has been described in Chapter 14 of the A Volume. This continued upto November 1st, 1912. On that date the office of colonization officer of the Jamrao Canal was abolished and a new district known as Nawabshah was created out of the Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad Districts. Thar and Parkar surrendered the Sinjhoro taluka to Nawabshah and received Digri taluka from Hyderabad in exchange. The designation of the head of the district was changed from Deputy Commissioner to that of Collector, and the staff of the district was increased by the appointment of an Assistant Collector to take charge of the new sub-division of Mirpur Khas, comprising the Mirpur Khas, Jamesabad and Digri Talukas, *i. e.*, the greater part of the Jamrao area. The Nara Valley charge was at the same time reduced to the four talukas of Umarkot, Pithoro, Khipro and Sanghar. The desert charge remained the same. In addition an officer designated as Chitnis with the rank of a Mukhtyarkar was attached to the Collector's Office. A separate Huzur Treasury in charge of a Deputy Collector had already been opened for the district in 1907. The work had previously been in charge of the Huzur Deputy Collector at Hyderabad. The headquarters of all these officers have been fixed at Mirpur Khas, where the Civil Station has now been practically completed.

The Collector has been entirely relieved of the functions which he used to perform as District Judge, District Superintendent of Police, Forest Officer, and Officer in charge of the Public Works in the desert, and he retains only the same authority as that of any other Collector in the Province. He is President of the District Local Board and of the Mirpur Khas Municipality, whilst the Sub-Divisional Officers are Presidents of the Taluka Local Boards in their charges.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

CHAPTER XV OF A VOLUME.

Bhodesar.

At this place four miles north, north-west from Nagar Parkar there are the remains of three ancient Jain structures supposed to have been built in A. D. 1375 and 1449. They have been classed as II*a* under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. Two of them were previously used as stalls for cattle, and the third, the interior of which was very beautiful and interesting, had large holes in the back wall and was in a very neglected state. Close by is a tank 400 feet by 200, said to have been built 600 years ago by Bhoda Parmar, son of Prince Jeso Parmar, who finding that it would not retain water remedied the defect, under the advice of the Brahmans, by sacrificing his son to the goddess of the town.

At this place there is also a mosque built of marble with marble pillars and said to be of the same age as the temple. It has also been declared a protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

Chhachhro.

Chhachhro, 25° 6′ North Latitude and 70° 18′ East Longitude, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name is a small town with a population of 3,024 souls at the census of 1911. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, Post office, Police station, Vernacular school, Musafirkhana and Dispensary. Chhachhro has road communication with Umarkot and other places in the desert. Embroidery work of the kind practised in the Desert (see A Volume, page 397) is done at Chhahhro. The nearest railway station is Gadro road on the Jodhpur-Bikaner line 53 miles distant.

Digri.

Digri, 25° 9′ North Latitude and 69° 9′ East Longitude, the headquarters station of the Digri Taluka, is a small village with a population of only 1,097 souls. It contains the office of the Mukhtiarkar, a Police station, Post office, Musafirkhana and a Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow. Digri is one of the markets for the disposal of the produce of lands cultivated on the Jamrao in the surrounding talukas and it has a station on the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Railway.

Diplo. Diplo (24° 28′ North Latitude and 69° 37′ East Longitude), the headquarters of the taluka of that name, had a population of 1,939 at the census of 1911. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, Post office, Police station, Musafirkhana and school. The nearest railway station is Jhudo on the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Railway 44 miles distant. No industry of any importance is carried on in the village.

Gori. Gori, 14 miles north-west from Virawah, contains a very fine old Jain temple measuring 125 feet by 50 and built of marble. There used to be an image in this temple which disappeared some years ago and about which there was the following tradition. About 500 years ago one Manga Oswal of Pari Nagar went to Patan to purchase merchandise. There a spirit appeared to him and told him of an image buried under the house of a certain Mussalman, which he managed to secure and brought to Pari Nagar. Again the spirit appeared and told him to put the image in a cart built of nim wood drawn by two calves and go without looking behind him. He went until the cart broke down and he fell asleep from sheer weariness. Then the spirit appeared for the third time and told him that the image was now under the ground, and he should build a worthy temple on the spot. This he did. The account compiled by Captain S. N. Raikes from traditions, manuscripts and personal narratives, shows that this idol of Parasnath was brought at Piran Patan for Rs. 100 by a bania who no doubt invented the legend given above to enhance its value and established it at Gori. This was in 1376 A. D. It had a diamond of inestimable value between the eyebrows and two on the breasts. After some centuries it was removed to Virawah, the chief of which place kept it buried and exhibited it at intervals in different places collecting much money from the crowds who came to see it. It was last exhibited in 1824 at Virawah. In 1832 the chief died suddenly without revealing where he had buried it, and it is lost. The temple though much defaced is very fine. It has now been declared a protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. It is visited annually by the Jains of the district.

Jamesabad. Jamesabad in 25° 17′ North Latitude and 69° 26′ East Longitude is the headquarters of the Taluka of Jamesabad so named after Mr. (afterwards Sir Evan) James, a former Commissioner in Sind. Although designed on an extensive scale it is still a very small town and only contained a population of 672 at the census of 1911. The chief buildings are the Mukhtiarkar's office, Police lines, Post office and Musafirkhana. It has a station on the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Railway.

Khipro. Khipro in 25° 50′ North Latitude and 69° 25′ East Longitude is a small town and the headquarters of the taluka of that name and contained a population of 1,992 at the census of 1911. It is situated on the Eastern Nara and contains the office of the Mukhtiarkar, Police lines, a Post office, Vernacular school, a District Bungalow, Dispensary and Garden. The nearest railway station is Pithoro on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway line 18 miles distant. Woollen carpets, rugs and coarse cotton cloth are made at Khipro.

Mirpur Khas. Mirpur Khas situated in 25° 31′ North Latitude and 69° 3′ East Longitude, is the headquarter town of the district, having succeeded Umarkot in this position in 1906. It possesses a Municipality and had a population of 4,856 at the census of 1911. It is a junction on the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, lines going west to Hyderabad, east to Marwar, north to Khadro and south to Jhudo. By road it is connected with Hyderabad, Hala and Umarkot. From Hyderabad it is distant 41 miles *viâ* Tando Allahyar. Mirpur is of modern date having been built in 1806 by Mir Ali Murad Talpur, and as the headquarters of the Manikani branch of the family at once assumed a position of some importance. Burnes estimated the number of inhabitants at 10,000. Here lived Mir Sher Muhammad Khan Talpur whose army was defeated in 1843 at the battle of Dabo. After the conquest the Mir continued to reside here. His fort, or "kot" has now disappeared except for the fragments of one wall, and on the site the Taluka kacheri has been built. To commemorate the spot a marble tablet has been

erected on the kacheri wall with the following inscription upon it :

The Fort
within which this building stands
was the residence
of
Mir Sher Muhammad Khan Talpur
"The Lion of Sind"
Born 1810. Died 24th August 1876.

His son His Highness Mir Fateh Khan still resides in the outskirts of the town.

The importance of Mirpur Khas dwindled very considerably after 1843, Umarkot being the chief town in Sind to the east of Hyderabad. With the advent of the railway and the opening of the Jamrao Canal in 1900 the town at once began to usurp the position of Umarkot and before long steps were taken to remove the district headquarters from Umarkot to it. Accordingly a civil station was laid out, and bungalows have now been constructed for the Collector, two Assistant and Deputy Collectors, the District Superintendent of Police, the Executive Engineer, an Assistant Engineer and the Deputy Director of Agriculture. All stand in large compounds and, thanks to the excellent soil and to perennial irrigation, have splendid gardens, in which fruit trees do very well. The Government offices consist of the Collector's Kacheri, the Police lines, the Sub-Judge's court, the Hospital, the Taluka kacheri, the Resident Magistrate's court and a Veterinary Dispensary, all built of red brick and of very spacious dimensions. To the south of the railway stands the Government Agricultural Farm, occupying 60 acres of land, where experiments on new crops, etc., are made. On the outskirts of the town to the north is the seed farm attached to the main farm, whence seed is supplied on sale for cultivation.

The old town is nothing but a collection of hovels, but a new town has sprung up close to the railway station. It contains wide streets with pakka buildings and metalled roads and a bazar known as the Robertson Bazar. A large vegetable market in addition has recently been constructed

by the Municipality. On the edge of the new town facing the railway Messrs. Ralli Brothers' large factory is situated.

Buddhist Stupa.

About half a mile to the north of Mirpur Khas is a great heap of ruins known as Kahu jo daro. Up to the time of the construction of the railway they were thought to be valueless, and the contractors for the line dug up bricks from which to make concrete. In the course of these excavations some ornamental bricks and two remarkable figures were unearthed, which were pronounced by Sir James Campbell to represent Sikhi, the second Buddha, and to belong to the first half of the sixth century A.D. The matter was not however seriously investigated until 1909 when the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Mr. H. Cousens, visited the spot. His description of it in his annual progress report is as follows :—

"On my return from Brahmanabad I halted a couple of days here. The mounds lie about half a mile to the north of the town, are compact, and not very extensive. They cover roughly about ten acres. Towards the north end of the site is the ruined stump in sundried bricks of an old stupa, which must have had a decorated outer casing of beautifully carved brickwork. Much of this still lies about and I gathered about a cartload, some of the best of which I brought away, leaving the rest in the charge of the Executive Engineer. Most of the brickwork was carried off for use on the railway when under construction.

Forming a circle surrounding the stupa are large mounds which appear to be the sites of monastic establishments, while to the south are others unconnected with this group. The whole place has been a quarry for brick which has even been dug out of the very foundation of the walls.

The stump of the stupa as it stands looks as if it had not been disturbed beyond the stripping of the outer brickwork. It is a great solid mass of sundried brick laid in mud.

Lying upon the ground was found a fragment forming nearly half of a *dagoba* Tee of burnt clay in one piece with a large hole in the centre for the staff of the umbrella.

The site, although so desolate and devastated by the contractor and other vandals, might still repay a digging and investigation. The whole seems to be the site of a large Buddhist monastic establishment grouped about the large stupa and is thus of altogether a different nature to the more extensive ruins of Brahmanabad."

In the following year Mr. Cousens made a thorough excavation of the site and the results attained are best described in his own report:—

"As soon as I could arrange for coolies I started digging at the stupa. As the mound was practically without shape or form save that the central core of sundried bricks rising above the rest roughly indicated the middle of the stupa, I drove trenches in towards the centre from the ground level on the outer margin of the slope on the south and east. This was to try and strike the edge of the pakka brick basement of the stupa if such existed within the mound. I had only just started this when I had to obey a summons to visit Mandu in Central India. While away I left my men in charge of the digging. On my return I found that they had struck solid brickwork in both cuttings, and upon following the edge of this I found it to be a square foundation. It was not long before we located and unearthed the S.-E., S.-W. and N.-W. corners. But before finding these corners I had directed a cutting from a higher level upon the south side into the centre of the mound as nearly as I could guess it. On finding the corners of the foundation I was able to locate the centre with greater confidence.

Down through the centre a well about 10 feet in diameter was sunk while at the same time further opening up of the brick basement was being made. This well was sunk in the hope of coming upon a relic chamber in the heart of the stupa; but of this I was somewhat doubtful since it was recorded that Mr. J. Gibbs in 1859 excavated the base of a brick thul at this place, and found a vase of fine earthenware containing some pieces of crystal and amethyst. But then again I considered that if this had been a relic casket he would have had something more to say about it, and so I settled down to find out for myself by going to the bottom of the mound.

I began also to clear the debris around this core of kacha brickwork in which I expected to find some of the fallen carved and decorated brickwork from the upper walls that had been destroyed and succeeded in unearthing many fine fragments displaying an endless variety of designs in Greek fret, delicate scroll work, grotesque faces and figures, lotus leaf mouldings, figure medallions, chequer work, basket patterns, etc.

While at this work on the south side of the mound the diggers working near the surface rolled away a fine head of a Buddha and upon examining the spot I found it belonged to an image which was buried just below the level of the rough platform upon which they were working. Clearing the earth and the brick debris from around this image it was seen that it occupied a niche in a ruined wall running east and west and facing south. I then examined the edge of this platform upon the north side and soon found the tops of some of the pilasters of the same wall on this side. I had thus found the edges of the remains of the walls of the great square basement upon which the round tower of the stupa stood, and men were set to work to follow this all around. Up to this moment I had little hope of finding anything very definite in the way of walls.

It was now found that the whole of this basement wall on all four sides had been carefully embedded in the burnt brick laid in mud for a distance of some ten to fifteen feet or more out from the walls. On laying bare the walls down to the original ground level, the reason for this was very apparent. It was found from the lines of the great mouldings, running round the basement that the walls had bulged out and had also sunk in the centres some 7 or 8 inches due no doubt to the immense dead weight of the superstructure and the very poor foundations provided. The danger of a collapse of the whole building must have been so imminent that this wholesale buttressing up was the only recourse left to prevent a disaster; and to this burying of the walls is due the good state of preservation in which we find what is left and particularly of the images of the Buddha in the panels. I at first thought it a device to hide the images from the eyes of early Muhammadan invaders, whose iconoclastic tendencies in those early

days of Islam were very pronounced; but even a casual look at the basement is sufficient to show the real reason.

The most perfect of the four walls is that on the north side which I think rises to within about two and half or three feet of its original height. Each of the four walls is a little over fifty feet long and the north one rises as it stands in its partly ruined state to a height of 14½ feet. It is built of brick with a very fine smooth surface. The moulded basement is 6¼ feet high, and consists of mouldings. Above this the walls are divided longitudinally into five spaces by two corner and four intermediate pilasters with bases and capitals. The cornice mouldings above the capitals are gone and it is only one pilaster that still has a portion of its capital remaining. The corner pilasters are square below and octagonal (fluted) above. Each of the five bays has a large niche with ornamental drip stone above. In each of the three central niches is a seated Buddha in the contemplative attitude with both hands in his lap, while in the outer panel at the east end a complicated trellis pattern looking like a trellised window. The corresponding one at the west end is missing. The east and south walls are similar in design to this. The Buddhas are in terra cotta and have been painted—fair complexion red robes (rather a foxy red) and the hair, eyebrows, and the pupils of eyes black. Over each image is a fine layer about 1-32 of an inch thick of what I had first thought was plaster but which I found to be rather a very thin coating of superior clay which had apparently been smeared over the raw clay image and baked with it so as to give a fine surface for painting upon. This peels off in places but is quite red like the body of the image throughout its thickness. Buddha wears the robe over both shoulders and down to the feet. Most of these images have a circular mark on the forehead between the eyebrows represented by a small incised circle (the urna). The seat of the image in most cases is the double lotus seat, but the central image on the south and east sides is seated upon a four-legged settee.

The western face of the basement differs from the other three and would appear to have been the principal or

front side of the monument. Projecting from this face has been an addition which it is difficult to understand owing to its being in such a ruined condition. At a point 15 feet from either end of this face the wall comes forward at right angles 2 feet where there is a small corner pilaster. From these pilasters the wall runs parallel on either side to the face of the basement 20 feet. The middle portion between these two points is much ruined but upon excavating the debris I found there were three small shrines set in the body of the basement—one in the centre facing west and one each on either side of it at right angles to it. In the debris and fallen brickwork here were found over a hundred unbaked clay votive tablets, one baked clay mould for making them, and thirty-six corroded circular copper coins.

These small shrines no doubt held portable images of the Buddha which were probably carried away. But in the centre shrine was found a fine image 2′ 6″ in height of a prince or king with a curled wig and resting his left hand upon a wallet or money bag slung round his waist. It may be a portrait statue of the person who supplied the funds for the building of the stupa.

Whilst the work of the excavation of the walls was going on the well in the centre of the mound was sinking steadily, until the evening of the 19th February when pakka burnt brick was struck in the middle of the floor of the well. Work was stopped until next morning.

The Commissioner in Sind, the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, and two other officials had arranged to come out and visit the mound on the morning of the 20th. They were thus fortunately present at the opening up of the brick chamber and the finding of the relic coffer and relics. The cubical mass of burnt brickwork measured about 3′ 6″ each way and about 2 feet deep. Upon lifting a couple of layers of brick from the top a little square chamber or well was discovered within about 15 inches square and 12 inches depth, in the centre of which, and fitting it fairly, was a large roughly shaped stone. In each of the two corners beside it, the S.-E. and S.-W., was a little red earthen pot with narrow mouth full of sand. The other two corners were empty. The chamber was set with its

sides north and south and east and west. Upon the top of this stone which was the relic coffer was a quantity of grey sand such as is found a few feet below the surface here, in which were found coral and gold beads, very minute seed pearls and some grains of wheat. The upper stone was then carefully lifted when it was found to be the lid of a heavier stone lying beneath it. In each stone in the middle had been scooped out a conical hole about three inches in diameter, that in the lower stone being about three inches deep and that in the upper or lid little more than one inch. The faces of the two stones were not very smooth, so did not produce complete contact with each other all over.

In the middle of the hole in the lower stone packed round with grey sand was standing a little crystal phial, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches high by about one inch wide at its widest part. It is six sided and tapers slightly to the mouth, around which is a thick lip and over which was placed a silver cap much corroded. On the top of the cap had been placed a copper ring, perhaps a finger ring but very much encrusted with verdigris which had fastened it to the cap. In the sand around the phial and around the stone coffer were found more coral and gold beads, a very small gold ring, crystal beads, and ten copper coins. These coins are much corroded, but it is hoped they may be cleaned sufficiently to reveal their identity. They are about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square and about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. The coins already mentioned as having been found on the west face of the stupa basement are circular.

An examination of the crystal phial, the lower half of which was encased in silver much corroded, showed the bottom of it did not exist, it having been broken off. The silver casing was added to the bottomless bottle to form a new bottom. Within this phial was found a small cylindrical silver case, with lid at end like an ordinary tin case, about the size of $\frac{7}{8}$ths of an inch length of ordinary lead pencil, being rather more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. It had been wrapped round with gold leaf. As the lid was corroded on to the case it came to pieces in trying to remove it. Within this case was a smaller gold one, $\frac{7}{16}$ ths of an inch long and $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch in diameter with a slide on lid as in the case of the silver one, but in

perfect preservation, the gold retaining its pristine lustre. This was opened and its contents turned out on to a clean sheet of paper. Its only contents was a small grain of some material about the size of a pin's head and a few specks of dust. This was disappointing and we began to fear we had drawn a blank until I tilted up the crystal phial out of which came nearly an egg spoonful of mouldy brown powder with small lumps amongst it. The largest lump about a quarter of an inch square and a tenth of an inch thick has the curve and texture of bone that has been charred, and an examination of the rest under a magnifying glass leaves little room for doubt but that the powder is human funeral ash and therefore the relic sought. There was far too much to go into the gold case and perhaps for that reason it was placed in the bottom of the phial under the silver case, the cases also being enclosed since they had been made for it and were hence sanctified to that use.

In the debris from the west face were found two terra cotta medallions 8 inches in diameter bearing images of Kubera wearing a jewelled crown from under which flow down upon his shoulders long wig-like curls. He is stout with a big paunch. In his right hand, resting upon his raised right knee, he holds a lotus, and in his left upon the left knee a depleted money bag.

The only stone about the stupa was the relic coffer, everything else being in brick or terra cotta.

In the Buddha panels in the walls he is in the contemplative attitude, while on the tablets we find him in the earth-touching and teaching attitudes. In the last he sits European fashion with his legs hanging down in front of the seat. Many of the tablets have nothing but attenuated *dagobas* upon them of rather a Burmese pattern and on most, both with Buddah and the *dagoba* alone, is found the Buddhist formula in letters of about the 7th or 8th century. These tablets vary in size from about 6 inches to about 2 inches in the longest diameter."

The stupa has been declared to be protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

Mithî.

Mithi (24° 44′ North Latitude and 69° 51′ East Longitude) the headquarters of the taluka of that name, had a population of 3,679

at the census of 1911. The bulk of the inhabitants are Hindus. It possessed a Municipality, but it was abolished in 1905. It now contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, Police station, Dispensary, Vernacular school, a Girls' school, a Post office and Musafirkhana. Embroidery work is done at Mithi. The nearest railway station is Chhor 33 miles distant. There are the ruins of two forts belonging to the periods at the beginning of last century when the Talpurs were bringing Thar and Parkar under their dominion (see A Volume, page 138). The principal one to the south of the village is the site of a *Sarai*. It used to contain nine guns. The other is to the west of the village on a slight elevation.

Nagar Parkar.

Nagar Parkar in 24° 21′ North Latitude and 70° 47′ East Longitude is the chief town in the taluka of the same name and had a population of 3,354 at the census of 1911. It is situated to the east of a range of low hills. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, Police station, Post office, a Vernacular school for boys and another for girls, a District Bungalow and Dispensary. It is connected by roads with Islamkot, Mithi and other places in the Desert and with Bela in Cutch. A Municipality was established at Nagar in 1862, but was subsequently abolished. Cloth is woven and dyed here, and there is a local trade in wool, grain, etc. This town is believed to be of some antiquity, and the existence of several ruined tanks in and about it seem to indicate a more prosperous condition in times gone by than is the case at present. About two miles to the south, in the Karunjhar rock, is a place of pilgrimage called Sardhara where there is a temple of Mahadev. A fair is held annually at this place on Shiva Ratra. Below the temple to the north is a pool of water at which the Hindus perform ceremonies of the dead. Near the pool was a fort said to have been built by Chandan son of Gobindrai. The fort was destroyed in 1859 by order of the British Government in connection with the rebellion mentioned at page 138 of the A Volume. At a distance of a mile from Sardhara to the south is a stone statue of a cow against the rock out of the udders of which water flows into a tank. The tank is always full of water. Another place of pilgrimage is Anchli Sar, where there is a *ling* of Mahadev. There are three tanks here filled by springs.

Pithoro. Pithoro is a railway station on the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway about a mile north of which there is a very conspicuous shrine of a departed saint from whom the place gets its name. From the legends of Pir Pithoro and its miracles it is difficult to extract anything historical, but the Pir has a very large following among Manghwars and the annual fair held at his tomb is one of the greatest in Sind. The attendance is estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 and the sales of silver and brassware, silk and embroidery, saddles and harness, etc., are supposed to amount to two or three lákhs of rupees. The fair begins on the first of Badho (about the beginning of September) and lasts for four days.

At a quarter of a mile to the north of the railway station stands the Pithoro Madressah, which has already been mentioned in the chapter on Education.

Samaro. Samaro is the headquarters of Pithoro Taluka. It is a small village nineteen miles distant from Pithoro Railway station and contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, Post office, Musafirkhana and Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow. It is otherwise a place of no importance.

Sanghar. Sanghar (26° 3′ North Latitude and 68° 59′ East Longitude), the headquarters of the taluka of that name, is a small town which had a population of 2,382 at the census of 1911. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, Post office, two District Bungalows, very extensive Police lines, Dispensary, Vernacular school and Musafirkhana. It is 10 miles distant from Sinjhoro and 13 from Bobi on the Mirpur Khas-Khadro Railway. Sanghar is a place of little importance. It is close to the Makhi dhand and was in the centre of the country that suffered from the Hur outlawry. The Hur leader Bachu was publicly hanged at Sanghar in 1896.

Umarkot. Umarkot, situated in 25° 22′ North Latitude and 69° 47′ East Longitude, was up till 1906 the headquarters town of the district. It contains a Municipality and had a population of 3,979 at the census of 1911. The bulk of the population consists

of Hindus. The town lies on the edge of the desert and on the high road from Jodhpur to Hyderabad, *i.e.*, from Rajputana into Sind, and till supplanted by the railway was the most important town in Sind east of Hyderabad. Its importance is now diminishing.

The most conspicuous feature of Umarkot is its fort, about 500 feet square with mud walls 40 feet high interspersed with towers at the four corners and along the walls. Standing inside the fort and close to the bungalow is a large round tower. The bungalow was at one time the Residency of the Political Superintendent and then the Deputy Commissioner. It has now been converted into a circuit house. The Government offices were all formerly contained within the fort, but recently new police lines have been erected outside. There is nothing else of interest in the town. It has the usual buildings such as a Post and Telegraph office, Dispensary, school and musafirkhana. It is surrounded on the western and southern sides with extensive gardens, in which peacocks appear to thrive.

Umarkot is a very old town. The name means the fort of Umar or of the Sumras and tradition ascribes its founding to Umar the first king of the Sumras. Standing on the edge of the desert just where the principal road from Hindustan entered Sind proper, the possession of it was very important to the rulers of the latter country. It was wrested from the Sumras about the year 1226 A.D., according to tradition, by a Rajput adventurer named Parmar Sodha. His successors held it for centuries and from it ruled all the Thar. It was one of them (see A Volume, page 103) who placed the fort at the disposal of the fugitive Emperor Humayun and gained for it the distinction of being the birthplace of the Emperor Akbar. When Nur Muhammad Kalhora extended his power to the east of the Indus, he got possession somehow of Umarkot, but the last of the Kalhoras sold it to the Chief of Jodhpur from whom the Talpurs recovered it in 1813. They usually kept a garrison of 400 men in it. It remained in their possession until the conquest.

The connection of Akbar with Umarkot is commemorated by a stone slab, which now stands on the outskirts

of the town, and bears an inscription of unknown authorship to the effect that King Muhammad Akbar was born here in the Hijri year 943. There is a mistake of six years in the date.

Virawah. Virawah situated in North Latitude 24° 31′ and East Longitude 70° is a village about 15 miles from the town of Nagar Parkar, and is interesting only on account of the number of Jain ruins contained in the remains of the old town of Pari Nagar adjacent. There are different traditions about Pari Nagar which is said to have been founded in the fifth or sixth century and to have been destroyed in the twelfth. It was a very populous and flourishing town. It is now a brick heap and only one small Jain temple remains standing. It was here that Mr. Giles, when Deputy Commissioner of the district, obtained the magnificently carved block of marble which is now in the Karachi Museum.

Forts, Tombs, etc. There are hundreds of ruins in the desert, besides those mentioned above, which have no claim to separate notice. The forts built by the Mirs at Mithi have been mentioned. There are similar ones at Islamkot and other places in Chhachhro and Mithi talukas. At Nawakot there is a fort built by Mir Ali Murad for his own residence when he quarrelled with his relations.

The coast of the Rann is almost a continuous chain of ruined towns. Some were destroyed in the hostilities between Sind and Cutch which were intermittent and became acute under Ghulam Shah Kalhora ; and some undoubtedly were destroyed by the earthquake of 1819. Places like Rahimki Bazar are surviving vestiges. The number of shrines, *kubas*, and ruined mosques is also considerable.

TABLE 1.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	No. of		Population in 1911.					No. of occupied houses.	No. of. persons per square mile.	Population in 1901.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.	Rural.			Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sanghar ..	820	..	66	31,301	17,894	13,407	..	31,301	5,876	38	51,751	29,425	22,326
Digri ..	225	..	70	21,790	12,212	9,578	..	21,790	4,782	97	9,300	5,592	3,708
Khipro ..	2,249	..	116	46,171	25,948	20,223	..	46,171	10,074	21	70,043	39,978	30,065
Mirpur Khas ..	417	1	115	41,543	24,034	17,509	4,856	36,687	8,936	100	38,176	21,455	16,721
Pithoro ..	482	..	108	35,537	20,147	15,390	..	35,537	7,741	74	..	..	..
Umarkot ..	1,461	1	97	51,859	28,984	22,875	3,979	47,880	10,106	35	51,472	28,799	22,673
Jamesabad ..	506	..	171	36,707	20,752	15,955	..	36,707	8,133	73	43,132	24,461	18,671
Chhachhro ..	2,795	..	39	53,501	29,330	24,171	..	53,501	11,552	19	40,925	22,064	18,801
Nagar Parkar ..	1,618	..	31	47,548	25,442	22,106	..	47,548	9,794	29	25,355	13,401	11,954
Mithi ..	1,562	..	45	41,472	22,313	19,159	..	41,472	8,609	27	26,154	13,859	12,295
Diplo ..	1,503	..	41	25,969	14,243	11,726	..	25,969	4,891	17	16,886	9,285	7,601
Total ...	13,638	2	899	433,398	241,299	192,099	8,835	424,563	90,152	32	373,194	208,319	1,64,875

Note.—The figures in columns 2 to 4 are those shown in the census of 1911.

TABLE

RAIN

Part A.—By months (1896 to 1905 at

Month.	Rain									
	Normal mean.*	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January ..	0 18	..	0 9	..	..	..	0 12	..	0 1	0 29
February ..	0 8	..	..	0 12	..	..	..	..	..	0 59
March ..	0 11	..	..	..	..	..	0 2	..	1 37	1 64
April ..	0 8	..	0 4	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	..
May ..	0 10	..	..	0 31	0 6	..	0 11	0 2	..	..
June ..	0 78	1 62	..	0 18	..	..	..	2 50	..	..
July ..	3 34	0 83	1 1	4 61	..	0 25	1 10	1 2	3 72	1 2
August ..	3 36	0 33	6 44	..	..	4 65	1 22	4 5	..	0 5
September ..	1 0	..	2 66	1 15	..	0 97	..	2 71	..	..
October ..	0 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	0 3	..	..	..	..	0 46	0 7	..	..	..
Total ..	9 25	2 78	10 24	6 37	0 6	6 35	2 64	10 30	5 10	3 59

*Average for over 40 years.

Part B.—By

Umarkot ..	7 15	2 78	10 24	6 37	0 6	6 35	2 64	10 30	5 10	3 59
Nagar Parkar ..	13 67	26 10	19 49	7 60	0 66	16 63	4 43	11 14	11 88	7 2
Mithi ..	10 99	7 82	15 86	4 51	0 12	9 52	2 55	15 11	16 7	3 19
Khipro ..	6 06	3 29	8 20	3 31	0 4	4 59	1 63	8 63	8 4	1 89
Mirpur Khas ..	7 05	2 90	10 35	5 29	0 20	5 99	1 57	9 34	9 72	2 33
Sánghar ..	5 37	4 91	12 67	4 7	0 85	4 15	0 87	10 56	5 16	0 73
Chhachhro ..	8 83	8 70	14 0	2 95	0 14	13 31	1 40	10 75	9 80	2 90
Diplo ..	14 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Digri ..	7 60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamesabad ..	4 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pithoro ..	10 61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.

FALL.

Umarkot and 1906 to 1915 at Mirpur Khas).

fall.

1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
0 16	..	..	0 57	0 12	..	0 8	0 36	..	..	..
0 10	2 86	1 18	..	0 12	..	0 1	..	0 58	0 27	..
..	0 4	0 24	..	..	..	1 60	..	0 6	..	0 61
..	..	..	..	0 12	..	..	..	..	..	0 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1	..
..	0 50	0 67	..	0 9	3 0	0 46	..	0 52	1 22	..
1 62	0 22	1 29	10 86	7 16	2 95	..	2 68	11 75½	2 24	..
..	2 27	6 67	8 98	0 93	1 26	..	3 49	2 74	..	..
0 45	3 15	..	..	1 49	0 67	..	..	4 43½	0 60	0 33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4	0 4	..
0 8	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	0 35	..	..
2 41	9 4	10 5	20 41	10 5	7 88	2 15	6 59	20 48	4 18	1 0

Talukas.

2 41	8 0	5 72	14 72	10 59	8 75	4 6	8 14	26 36	6 32	2 34
11 69	15 31	16 99	29 90	19 75	10 30	1 81	15 49	38 51	5 49	3 25
6 62	15 93	11 87	8 24	20 40	14 60	2 20	10 85	41 42	9 83	3 14
2 10	6 5	4 85	17 76	7 60	8 58	1 89	8 45	18 68	4 1	1 1
1 54	9 4	10 5	20 41	10 5	7 88	2 15	6 59	20 48	4 18	1 0
2 66	3 87	5 76	10 71	5 96	10 66	2 65	4 74	11 67	3 8	1 7
8 6	13 43	11 40	8 23	10 58	6 73	7 86	8 23	26 66	7 95	3 56
..	12 14	15 20	21 62	16 4	12 40	1 13	14 82	32 11	12 37	4 28
..	..	4 36	14 36	10 81	8 59	1 97	5 75	23 9	5 1	2 7
..	7 7	5 98	15 52	12 11	4 82	2 23	6 79	20 44	4 34	2 96
..	7 70	4 84	16 56	13 64	3 72	2 45	7 33	41 42	5 85	2 62

TABLE III.

TEMPERATURE (1896 TO 1905 AT UMARKOT AND 1906 TO 1915 AT MIRPURKHAS).

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896 ..	81	52	114	82	104	84	93	58
1897 ..	80	44	113	81	108	84	90	62
1898 ..	87	52	110	80	106	80	90	62
1899 ..	78	45	116	79	113	80	94	66
1900 ..	84	39	112	81	114	85	92	67
1901 ..	78	45	115	82	113	85	93	60
1902 ..	88	51	115	78	110	83	90	62
1903 ..	74	46	116	82	114	84	92	60
1904 ..	80	42	Not recorded.		106	90	98	70
1905 ..	82	45	120	90	118	90	98	68
1906 ..	77	46	119	82	111	84	96	67
1907 ..	84	56	112	73	108	84	98	61
1908 ..	87	50	114	82	104	80	98	54
1909 ..	80	44	110	72	103	80	102	62
1910 ..	84	44	109	80	104	78	93	59
1911 ..	84	46	109	81	102	80	87	56
1912 ..	78	45	114	80	102	85	88	56
1913 ..	Correct		111	78	108	80	95	60
1914 ..	figures		80	60	106	83	95	60
1915 ..	not available.		112	70	108	78	96	48

TABLE IV.

POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.					Males.					Females.				
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mirpur Khas ..	..	..	..	2,787	4,856	..	..	..	1,632	3,091	..	..	..	1,155	1,765
Umarkot ..	3,999	2,828	3,702	4,924	3,979	2,329	1,598	2,066	2,736	2,119	1,670	1,230	1,636	2,188	1,860
Total ..	6,579	5,422	6,693	10,517	8,835	3,736	2,810	3,494	5,701	5,210	2,843	2,612	3,199	4,816	3,625

TABLE V.

Religion and Education (Census of 1911).

Taluka.	Religion.					Education.	
						Number of persons	
	Hindu.	Mussalman.	Jain.	Christian	Other.	Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sanghar ..	6,564	24,547	..	3	187	601	14
Digri ..	8,348	12,933	..	14	495	585	13
Khipro ..	11,182	34,939	..	3	47	1,136	37
Mirpur Khas ..	17,597	23,805	11	40	90	1,798	191
Pithoro ..	12,792	22,684	..	6	55	874	20
Umarkot ..	29,033	22,772	50	1	3	1,278	29
Jamesabad ..	13,315	22,357	..	7	1,028	765	47
Chhachhro ..	31,038	22,462	..	..	1	936	4
Nagar Parkar ..	32,615	14,470	463	..	..	757	2
Mithi ..	22,661	18,811	..	..	..	1,007	7
Diplo ..	9,056	16,913	..	..	..	405	2
Total ..	1,94,201	2,36,693	524	74	1,906	10,142	366

TABLE VI.

Caste, Tribe or Race (Census of 1911).

Caste, tribe or race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.											
	Sanghar.	Khipro.	Mirpur Khas.	Umarkot.	Jamesabad	Chhachhro.	Nagar Parkar.	Mithi.	Diplo.	Pithoro.	Digri.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu ..	6,564	11,182	17,597	29,033	13,315	31,038	32,615	22,661	9,056	12,792	8,348	194,201
Bhil ..	1,319	2,123	3,593	7,890	2,123	6,213	4,895	8,497	401	2,097	1,425	40,576
Dhed ..	2,096	2,743	5,654	5,000	3,541	9,029	5,529	4,962	3,046	2,066	1,657	45,323
Koli ..	129	894	1,336	1,817	3,992	..	..	1,180	171	3,327	3,153	15,999
Rajput ..	727	67	515	3,936	86	...	3,516	3,181	2,381	75	113	14,597
Vani ..	1,351	2,373	3,349	3,416	1,348	2,988	1,772	2,711	230	1,521	803	21,862
Lohana ..	1,351	2,373	3,349	3,416	1,348	2,988	1,772	2,711	230	1,521	803	21,862
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Minor and unspecified.	942	2,982	3,150	6,974	2,225	12,808	16,903	2,130	2,827	3,706	1,197	55,844
Mussalman ..	24,547	34,939	23,805	22,722	22,357	22,462	14,470	18,811	16,913	22,684	12,933	236,693
Arab ..	653	577	460	400	215	97	382	437	259	147	129	3,756
Baluchis ..	7,513	5,646	6,773	3,897	7,946	2,548	1,979	1,001	2,236	6,633	4,080	50,252
Rind ..	1,546	233	739	1,175	5,156	1,946	385	173	335	1,689	931	14,308
Others ..	5,967	5,413	6,034	2,722	2,790	602	1,594	828	1,901	4,944	3,149	35,944
Sindhi ..	13,617	24,747	9,772	15,954	10,165	16,737	9,677	13,866	12,723	12,141	2,889	142,288
Sama ..	11,299	24,045	8,737	14,880	8,747	16,569	9,630	13,578	10,998	11,422	2,437	132,342
Sumra ..	150	48	240	503	82	120	12	138	1,410	14	..	2,717
Others ..	2,168	654	795	571	1,336	48	35	150	315	705	452	7,229
Minor and unspecified	2,764	3,969	6,800	2,521	4,031	3,080	2,432	3,507	1,695	3,763	5,835	40,397

TABLE VII.

Distribution of Land and Crops.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available	Not recorded.	8,145,500	8,761,471	8,727,652	8,727,523
Not available for cultivation ..		6,868,127	5,735,970	5,395,053	4,539,435
A. Forest lands		..	139,190	43,716	42,725
B. Others		6,868,127	5,596,780	5,351,337	4,496,710
Available for cultivation		1,277,373	3,025,501	3,332,599	4,188,088
A. Unoccupied	..	..	1,164,017	1,091,289	2,023,585
B. Occupied..	296,030	1,277,373	1,861,484	2,241,310	2,164,503
(1) Current fallows	..	695,610	1,108,902	1,315,425	1,690,406
(2) Net area cropped during the year	296,030	581,763	752,582	925,885	474,097
A. Irrigated	Not recorded..	212,867	392,766	376,850	467,074
By canal		212,840	392,716	376,812	466,825
By wells		27	50	38	249
B. On rainfall		368,896	359,816	549,035	7,023
Crops.					
Cereals	273,758	518,456	688,806	797,443	391,696
Juari	5,605	8,204	17,836	7,969	14,980
Bajri	209,854	402,240	470,335	595,564	93,124
Paddy	28.717	80,946	145,599	125,263	141,189
Wheat	21,702	26,660	54,104	65,866	138,657
Barley	..	388	534	833	2,413
Saon	..	16	379	974	867
Other cereals	7,880	2	19	974	466
Pulses	..	8,943	14,823	7,678	4,968
Green gram	..	8,443	10,825	4,405	2,698
Small fruited dolichos	..	448	792	931	449
Field vetch	..	41	3,072	617	447
Other pulses	..	11	134	1,725	1,369
Tobacco	4	204	225	411	315
Sugarcane	..	14	64	1,170	1,308
Oil-seeds (not forest)	19,144	31,067	34,274	24,189	12,132
Sesame	19,144	8,149	4,186	7,374	975
Rape	..	2,477	1,070	1,284	1,331
Jamba	..	20,441	27,587	15,434	9,820
Other oil-seeds	..	..	1,431	97	6
Fibres	3,124	24,569	27,470	95,355	67,842
Cotton	3,114	24,553	27,417	95,272	67,739
Other fibres	10	16	53	83	103
Orchard and garden produce ..	..	449	1,786	5,156	6,294
Condiments and spices ..	..	155	357	1,290	791
Starches	..	18	8	5	28
Miscellaneous	..	425	2,364	1,626	2,497
Total crop	296,030	584,300	770,177	934,321	4,87,867
Less area twice-cropped	..	2,537	17,595	8,436	13,770
Actual area cropped	296,030	581,763	752,582	925,885	474,097

TABLE VIII.

Domestic Animals and Agricultural Stock.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cattle—					
Plough cattle ..	28,340	31,977	47,991	68,175	70,183
Bulls for breeding purposes		1,513	979	2,429	2,455
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes ..		4,432	1,995	7,029	7,035
Milch cattle	62,890	51,110	48,372	21,4030	190,757
Young Stock	Not recorded.	4,572	16,132	79,606	92,020
Total Cattle ..	91,230	93,604	115,469	366,269	362,450
Others—					
Horses or ponies ..	6,902	5,658	10,962	14,571	13,323
Sheep	148,600	33,146	58,742	120,726	108,689
Goats		74,048	148,034	318,178	318,724
Camels	14,110	6,763	22,465	31,579	36,122
Mules	..	6	24	34	14
Donkeys	20,448	16,767	14,062	30,200	32,568
Total ..	190,060	136,388	254,289	515,288	509,440
Ploughs	15,315	29,836	35,911	41,458	46,768
Carts	335	388	1,180	1,491	2,163

TABLE IX.

Sources of water-supply during the year 1915-16.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
1	2	3
Sanghar	12	49
Digri	2	42
Khipro	5	444
Mirpur Khas	15	92
Pithoro	6	33
Umarkot	56	187
Jamesabad	2	43
Chhachhro	..	3,174
Nagar Parkar	70	525
Mithi	9	485
Diplo	..	420
Total for the district .	177	5,494

TABLE

IRRIGATION

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1915-16.	1870-1871. Area irrigated.	1870-1871. Receipts.	1870-1871. Expenditure.	1880-1881. Area irrigated.	1880-1881. Receipts.	1880-1881. Expenditure.	Area irrigated.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.								
1. Jamrao canal*	1,38,74,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nasrat canal*	18,77,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Nara supply channels†		4,014	4,287		283	3,617	2,136	9,202
4. Eastern Nara		30,338	37,920		21,554	73,875	19,716	50,091
5. Mithrao canal		40,005	66,664		72,649	1,22,473	25,978	110,566
6. Thar canal ..	66,02,930 exclusive of Dim Canal. (rows 3–10)	32,978	56,992	69,280 (rows 3–10)	5,192	7,277	10,522	39,548
7. Khipra canal		..	..		..			9,273
8. Dim canal ..		1,727 (rows 8–9)	2,827 (rows 8–9)		676	1,183	401	7,272
9. Heran canal ..					7	12	..	2,340
10. Hiral canal ..		..	..		..	..	..	..
11. Great Marakh ‡	2,15,746	127,859	74,108	19,196 (rows 3–11)	45,595	40,979	6,613	49,421
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.								
1. Nasrat* ..		61,156	62,309	6,020	8,109	32,128	24,664	24,103
2. Gharo Mahmudo‡ ..		85,484	88,885	22,022	49,798	94,813	36,445	71,755
3. Kari Shumali Ghalu§ ..		52,090	56,349	16,419	30,934	44,255	12,616	42,668
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.								
1. Jamrao canal district* ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Eastern Nara ,, ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*The figures are for the whole canals irrigating
†The figures are for the whole canal irrigating
‡The figures are for the whole canal irrigating
§The figures are for the whole canal irrigatin

X.

WORKS.

1890-1891.		1900-1901.			1910-1911.			1915-1916.		
Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	172,347	3,51,038	76,451	198,181	6,88,899	53,355	278,135	1,017,429	3,71,429
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21,755	4,381	9,826	16,369	5,286	12,346	23,085	15,607	8,743	19,016	24,550
79,184	36,959	46,941	83,282	26,892	42,652	74,129	45,720	36,036	60,474	51,671
2,35,006	68,355	139,933	3,29,071	77,185	111,953	3,35,607	1,09,682	127,886	3,62,690	1,13,033
87,553	21,039	58,371	1,26,002	24,835	53,640	1,63,940	39,027	61,317	1,78,895	37,193
14,959	3,162	7,828	9,565	1,638	4,920	6,717	2,531	3,920	6,430	2,517
13,248	4,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,651	564	3,396	7,776	1,032	2,092	5,177	2,183	..	130	..
..	..	..	..	..	15,571	44,253	24,530	16,807	54,824	19,519
95,837	41,663	51,886	1,11,598	43,571	85,316	713	23,968	..	..	..
56,281	19,700	31,194	82,612	9,110	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,23,022	46,507	69,484	1,23,206	42,921	85,308	1,433	21,576	5,848	8,648	32,745
73,795	22,491	32,368	60,725	14,132	38,444	627	9,140	4,438	10,077	12,319
..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	3,075	..	..	..	..	..	..

the Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah districts.
the Thar and Parkar and Sukkur districts.
the Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts
the Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad districts.

TABLE XI.

TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.			Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.		
	Advances	Collections	Outstanding balances.	Advances.	Collections	Outstanding balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-1896	9,790	4,472	12,543	8,885	7,420	9,890
1896-1897	13,450	6,593	19,400	3,770	9,120	4,540
1897-1898	1,519	5,857	15,062	2,120	3,590	3,070
1898-1899	2,070	4,358	12,775	4,164	1,675	5,559
1899-1900	5,250	5,142	12,882	1,08,532	3,408	1,10,683
1900-1901	3,800	5,008	11,674	81,508	15,241	1,76,950
1901-1902	9,325	6,439	14,561	22,811	13,700	1,86,061
1902-1903	8,525	8,029	14,407	53,084	27,419	2,12,026
1903-1904	1,650	10,057	9,604	24,069	49,986	34,080
1904-1905	5,705	6,359	8,950	8,645	11,625	31,100
1905-1906	4,610	8,278	6,160	22,595	23,046	36,131
1906-1907	2,620	10,795	3,680	21,140	29,698	27,433
1907-1908	4,700	5,099	4,470	12,103	17,027	19,972
1908-1909	13,500	3,553	14,417	26,092	14,924	31,140
1909-1910	21,736	6,035	27,930	22,494	27,832	21,017
1910-1911	14,105	13,267	17,856	22,380	23,204	16,997
1911-1912	16,987	10,957	19,585	32,512	16,767	28,997
1912-1913	35,133	50,008	81,882	57,659	1,17,367	62,736
1913-1914	50,455	50,059	80,672	60,460	58,784	64,791
1914-1915	58,607	48,215	91,272	1,17,429	85,488	97,832
1915-1916	39,536	65,117	85,657	1,01,630	1,01,037	96,540

TABLE XII.

PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE AND WAGES (AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS).

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bajri.	Juari.	Gram.	Salt.	Mason.	Carpenter.	Able bodied agricultural labourer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896 ..	12	11½	13	13	8	12	Re. 1 *per diem.*	Annas 12 *per diem.*	Annas 4 *per diem.*
1897 ..	6	11	13	..	5	12			
1898 ..	10	20	16	..	6	12			
1899 ..	12	19	16	16	8	12			
1900 ..	10	9	9	10	8	12			
1901 ..	12	15	20	21	7	12			
1902 ..	12	12	13	..	8	12			
1903 ..	13	13	15	..	9	12			
1904 ..	13	13	15	..	9	14			
1905 ..	11	11	14	..	8	14			
1906 ..	10½	12½	13	..	10	20			
1907 ..	14½	10½	17½	..	10	20			
1908 ..	8	13	9	..	8	26			
1909 ..	8	16	13	..	8	26			
1910 ..	10	17	12	..	8	26			
1911 ..	11	17	12	..	10	26	Rs. 1-4 *per diem.*	Rs. 1-4 *per diem.*	8 annas per *diem.*
1912 ..	8	13	9	..	10	26			
1913 ..	10	7½	12	13	7½	20			
1914 ..	9	6	10	12	7	20			
1915 ..	8	6	9½	10	7½	20			

Note 1.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 2.—The average monthly earnings of a labourer must not be taken at 30 times the daily wage here shown. Allowances must be made for Fridays, holidays and periods of idleness.

TABLE XIII.

Famine.

Particulars.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-9102.
1	2	3	4
1. Average number of persons relieved daily during the year ..	3,506	..	235
2. Mortality—			
1. Normal	5,557	5,557	5,557
2. Number of deaths over normal	11,703	6,216	1,420
3. Total deaths during the year	17,260	11,773	6,977
3. Poor houses	8	..	6
4. Loss of cattle	1,34,293	30,512	..
5. Expenditure—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) by Government	1,30,696	..	4,852
(b) from local and charitable funds		Rs. 1,15,066	
6. Advances and remissions granted—			
(a) Takavi advances		Rs. 1,60,956	
(b) Remission of land revenue		Rs. 1,16,844	
*(c) Remissions of takavi advances		Rs. 1,67,921	

*Includes arrears of past years.

TABLE XIV.

Forest Statistics.

Particulars.	1901-1902.		1910-1911.		1915-1916.	
	Sq. m.	A.	Sq. m.	A.	Sq. m.	A.
1. Area—						
Reserved	201	435	....		....	
Protected	..	..	68	196	69	528
Total ..	201	435	68	196	69	528
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
2. Chief products—						
(1) Timber	53		311		194	
(2) Firewood	10,317		23		696	
(3) Grazing	657		2,691		....	
(4) Babul pods	....		....		} 1,110	
(5) Lac	607		27			
(6) Other products	11		15		672	
3. Receipts	11,645		3,336		2,672	
4. Expenditure	8,966		755		1,021	
			Acres.	G.	Sq. m.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation	....		180	65	23	322
6. Area closed to grazing	....		16	3	34	574

TABLE XV.

Previous and Current Settlements.

Taluka.	Previous settlement.					Current (irrigational) settlement										
	Description.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Date of introduction.	No. of groups.	Kharif. Gardens.	Kharif. Rice.	Kharif. Other flow.	Kharif. Lift.	Kharif. Cotton lift.	Kharif. Lift aided by flow.	Kharif. Cotton lift aided by flow.	Kharif. Cotton flow.	Wheat. Sailabi and bosi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sanghar ..	.. Irrigational	.. 1893-94 to 1909-10	..	..	..	1909-10 ..	3	.. ..	3 8 2 8	2 6 1 12	2 2 1 6	2 8 1 12	2 3 1 8	2 10 1 14	3 0 2 4	2 8 2 0
Digri ..	.. Formed in 1903					1904-05 ..	3	4 0 3 6	4 0 3 6	3 0 2 14	2 10 2 8	3 6 2 14	2 13 2 11	3 12 3 2	4 0 3 6	.. ..
Khipro ..	.. Irrigational	.. 1893-94 to 1909-10	..	..	..	1909-10 ..	4	.. ..	4 0 2 3	2 8 1 12	2 4 1 6	2 10 1 10	2 5 1 7	2 12 1 12	3 2 2 2	2 10 1 12
Mirpur Khas ..	Do.	.. 1892-93 to 1905-06	..	..	..	Jamrao area 1905-06 ..	3	4 0 3 6	4 0 3 6	3 0 2 14	2 10 2 8	3 6 2 14	2 13 2 11	3 12 3 2	4 0 3 6	.. ..
						Non-Jamrao area 1908-09	2	3 0 2 14	3 8 3 6	2 14 2 12	2 6 2 4	.. ..	.. ..	2 9 2 7	.. ..	.. ..
Pithoro ..	.. Formed in 1903-04		..	..	..	Hiral tract 1906-07 ..	2	4 0 3 12	4 0 3 12	3 0 2 14	2 10 2 8	3 6 3 2	2 12 2 10	3 10 3 5	4 0 3 12	3 0 2 12
						Non-Hiral area 1906-07	5	4 0 2 12	4 0 2 12	2 8 1 12	2 4 1 6	2 10 1 10	2 5 1 8	2 12 1 12	3 2 2 4	2 12 2 2

Umarkot ..	Irrigational ..	1893-94to1906-07	..	..	..	1906-07 ..	4	3 10	3 10	2 2	1 14	2 6	..	..	2 14	2 8
							2	2 14	2 14	1 12	1 6	1 12	..	..	2 4	1 14
Jamesabad ..	Formed in 1900-01					1904-05 ..	3	4 0	4 0	3 0	2 10	3 6	2 13	3 12	4 0	..
								3 6	3 6	2 14	2 8	2 14	2 11	3 2	3 6	..
†Chhachhro ..		Unsettled														
*Nagar Parkar ..		Do.														
*Mithi ..	Except 2 dehs of	Tapa mithi all unsettled.				1910-11 ..	1	2 3	2 3	1 12	1 6	..	..	..	..	2 2
*Diplo ..	Except one Tapa	Kaloi all unsettled				1910-11 ..	1	2 3	2 3	1 12	1 6	1 10	..	..	2 0	1 14
	Irrigational ..	1897-98 to 1910-11														

*Rates of assessment of unsettled talukas of Nagar Parkar 32 dehs of Mithi, Diplo and the desert portion of Khipro—

Class of tali.				Rate of assessment.
			A. g. A. g.	Rs. a.
I	class having an area between	..	31 0 and 41 13	8 0
II	Do.	..	10 13 and 31 0	5 8
III	Do.	..	5 7 and 10 13	3 0
IV	Do.	..	2 23 and 5 7	2 0
V	Do. below	..	2 23	1 0

† Unsettled taluka of Chhachhro, 2 dehs of mithi and the desert portion of Umarkot—

Class of tali.				Rate of assessment.
			A. A.	Rs. a.
I	class having an area between	..	30 and 40	8 0
II	Do.	..	20 and 30	6 8
III	Do.	..	10 and 20	5 0
III	Do.	..	5 and 10	3 0
IV	Do. below	..	5	2 0

Taluka.	rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.																
	Rabi.											Barani.		Others.			
	and barley.		Inferior crops.														
	Flow.	Lift.	Sailabi and bosi.	Flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.	Lift.	Sailabi.	Bosi.	Flow.	Bosi or sailabi aided by lift.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Grass and babul groves (huris).	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
																Rs.	Rs. as.
Sanghar ..	3 0	2 8	1 14	2 2	1 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0	0 12	48,521	1,13,962	2 3
	2 8	2 0	1 8	1 12	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0	0 12			
Digri ..	..	..	..	..	..	3 8	3 4	..	..	3 12	..	1 0	1 0	0 12	38,332	1,29,692	2 8
	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	2 12	..	..	3 2	..	1 0	1 0	0 12			
Khipro ..	3 2	2 12	2 0	2 4	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0	0 12	87,267	1,95,865	2 8
	2 4	1 14	1 4	1 8	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0	0 12			
Mirpurkhas ..	..	..	..	..	..	3 8	3 4	..	..	3 12	..	1 0	1 0	0 12	61,113	2,02,938	2 14
	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	2 12	..	..	3 2	..	1 0	1 0	0 12			
	..	..	..	..	2 12	..	..	2 10	2 10	..	3 0	1 2	2 2	0 10			
	..	..	..	..	2 10	..	..	2 8	2 8	..	2 14	1 2	2 2	0 8			
Pithoro ..	3 12	3 4	2 4	3 12	3 4	3 8	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0	0 12	79,046	2,35,147	2 3
	3 8	3 0	2 0	3 8	3 0	3 4	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0	0 12			2 4
	3 2	2 14	2 0	2 4	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0	0 12			
	2 8	2 4	1 8	1 12	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0	0 12			
† Umarkot ..	2 14	2 10	1 12	2 0	1 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	..	0 12	84,483	1,77,369	2 3
	2 4	2 0	1 4	1 8	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	..	0 12			
Jamesabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	3 8	3 4	..	..	3 12	..	1 0	1 0	0 12	78,378	2,53,413	2 8
	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	2 12	..	..	3 2	..	1 0	1 0	0 12			
† Chhachhro—unsettled.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
* Nagar Parkar—unsettled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
* Mithi ..	2 8	2 0	1 4	1 8	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12	0 12	0 12	....	....	..
* Diplo ..	2 4	2 0	1 4	1 8	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12	0 12	0 12	....	....	..

TABLE XVI.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	21	21	5
2. Murder	12	2	2
3. Culpable homicide	18	19	17
4. Rape	....	....	....
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt.	27	26	39
6. Dacoity and robbery	3	9	28
7. Theft, including cattle theft	218	196	281
8. Other offences against the I. P. C. ..	45	61	96
9. Bad livelihood	165	143	71
10. Police	17	14	23
11. Salt Law	2	14	29
12. Excise	21	21	25
13. Forest	....	....	....
14. Stamps	....	....	....
15. Municipal	2	....	....
16. Other offences	28	59	71
Total ..	579	585	687

TABLE XVII.

WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
Original.			
Persons tried by—			
Subordinate Magistrates	1,843	1,896	1,505
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates.	459	561	737
Court of Session	40	51	21
Total ..	2,342	2,508	2,265
Appellate.			
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	43	39	41
Number of appellants to Court of Session ..	71	59	121
Total ..	114	98	162
Revisional.			
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate.	....	....	20
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Sessions.	....	15	16
Total ..	....	15	36
Grand total ..	2,456	2,621	2,463

TABLE XVIII.

Civil Justice.

Year.	Original. Number of suits brought in. Subordinate Judges' Courts. For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	District Judge's Court. For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	Value of suits brought in. Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judge's Court.	Appeal. Total number of Appeals. From decrees.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1913 ..	988	97	1,085	..	2	2	2,66,708	290	2	..
1914 ..	1,064	91	1,155	..	5	5	1,99,000	12,836	8	1
1915 ..	1,502	83	1,585	..	2	2	2,08,872	1,000	15	2

TABLE XIX.

Registration.

Year.	Registration Office.	Affecting immoveable property. Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Affecting moveable property. Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Total receipts. Ordinary fees.	Extraordinary fees and fines.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ..	9	329	2,66,781	1,038	19	68	1,106	583
1897-98 ..	9	300	2,42,394	985	20	47	1,038	623
1898-99 ..	9	341	2,45,555	1,035	22	56	1,100	541
1899-1900 ..	9	343	3,25,065	1,159	19	39	1,198	665
1900-1901 ..	10	328	2,31,250	986	24	40	1,034	594
1901-1902 ..	10	367	2,74,176	1,154	24	37	1,193	834
1902 ..	10	304	2,32,251	891	38	108	999	880
1903 ..	10	318	2,16,467	971	27	110	1,081	700
1904 ..	9	438	2,52,326	1,323	26	105	1,428	1,464
1905 ..	8	423	2,97,712	2,093	31	157	2,269	553
1906 ..	12	339	3,06,193	1,701	42	379	2,080	371
1907 ..	12	394	3,50,930	1,869	28	139	2,008	520
1908 ..	12	374	3,23,772	1,712	35	131	1,843	701
1909 ..	12	334	2,73,430	1,463	36	160	1,623	343
1910 ..	12	390	4,33,599	1,653	40	163	1,816	481
1911 ..	12	419	4,22,581	1,817	40	188	2,005	330
1912 ..	12	493	5,22,418	2,052	46	225	2,277	442
1913 ..	9	553	4,37,623	2,130	32	187	2,328	389
1914 ..	9	671	6,36,577	2,654	64	477	3,145	364
1915 ..	9	758	7,01,856	3,076	56	232	3,329	474

Note.—The figures for the last 14 years are for calendar years, and those for previous years for the financial years. Details for the months of January to March 1902 are included in both the years, 1901-02 and 1902.

TABLE XX.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1915.

Taluka, etc.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra guards. Officers.	Extra guards. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Headquarters	..	2	35	180	217	..	..
Umarkot	..	3	8	31	42	..	..
Jamesabad	..	2	8	25	35	..	..
Pithoro (Samaro)	1	3	10	30	44	..	..
Khipro	..	2	10	32	44	..	..
Sanghar	..	2	14	43	59	..	..
Mirpur Khas	2	3	9	62	76	1	3
Digri	..	1	5	23	29	..	..
Chhachhro	..	1	7	30	38	..	..
Mithi	1	1	6	22	30	..	..
Nagar Parkar	..	1	8	23	32	..	..
Diplo	..	1	6	22	29	..	..
Total ..	4	22	126	523	675	1	3

SUMMARY FOR THE DISTRICT.

1. At 12 Police stations other than district and taluka headquarters.	..	5	21	51	77	..	..
2. At 60 out-posts	..	..	29	89	118	..	..
3. At district headquarters	1	3	37	202	243	1	3
4. At 11 taluka headquarters	3	14	39	181	237	..	..
5. Total in the district .. Armed ..	..	..	40	208	248	1	3
Unarmed ..	4	22	25	48	99	..	..
Mounted ..	..	..	61	267	328	..	..
Total ..	4	22	126	523	675	1	3
6. Sanctioned strength	4	22	126	523	675	1	3

TABLE XXI.

JAILS.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in																			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Umarkot sub-jail ..	31	31	62	37	49	43	73	86	29	59	14	14	22	24	26	32	42	46	38	52	46	34	45
Nagar Parkar ,, ..	12	6	18	2	2	3	3	Included under 3rd class sub-jails and lock-ups.															
Mithi ,, ..	12	3	15	1	2	1	1																
Sanghar ,, ..	12	..	12	2	2	2	5																
Khipro ,, ..	12	..	12	..	..	..	3																
Diplo ,, ..	12	3	15	..	..	..	1																
Mirpurkhas ,, ..	8	4	12	..	..	..	1																
Chhachhro ,, ..	12	3	15	..	..	..	1																
3rd class sub-jails and lock-ups.	87	19	106	11	11	13	7	41	30	25	22	28	Not available.										
Total ..	198	69	267	53	66	62	95	127	59	84	36	42	22	24	26	32	42	46	38	52	46	34	45

TABLE XXII-A.

Revenue Details.

Head of revenue realised.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue * ..	6,63,187	8,11,260	9,25,875	6,62,135	8,76,860	10,88,025	10,50,729	13,55,238	13,06,601	13,60,216	19,48,647
Stamps * ..	22,391	23,991	21,816	23,015	22,820	21,678	21,534	22,234	68,058	16,861	..
Income tax * ..	15,371	16,846	17,510	22,043	13,766	26,881	22,081	20,662	25,411	23,548	24,146
Excise * ..	19,891	21,352	28,680	27,253	28,483	22,661	27,892	20,583	18,133	27,994	91,539
Local fund † ..	1,10,918	1,23,255	1,16,866	1,16,521	1,13,952	1,36,225	1,46,576	1,52,158	1,93,225	1,96,921	1,69,338
Other sources ‡ ..	1,36,867	1,64,292	1,73,587	1,80,882	1,87,678	2,14,529	1,97,235	2,17,480	1,17,333	1,40,259	221
Total ..	9,68,625	11,60,996	12,84,334	10,31,849	12,43,559	15,09,999	14,66,047	17,88,355	17,28,761	17,65,799	22,33,891

Head of revenue realised.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue * ..	18,53,374	14,66,758	15,77,258	14,90,710	18,08,951	16,90,764	19,59,778	19,30,210	17,70,251	16,52,135
Stamps *	....	14,572	14,328	14,898	16,569	16,180	17,568	19,816	16,829	82,724
Income tax*	26,972	24,625	24,285	23,469	22,191	22,723	18,414	22,812	20,209	21,082
Excise *	97,483	1,01,062	99,871	98,859	1,05,238	1,13,466	1,24,280	1,53,689	1,49,810	1,38,836
Local fund †	1,84,252	1,94,986	1,43,317	1,61,533	1,71,650	1,79,924	1,92,790	2,19,395	2,12,780	1,99,930
Other sources ‡ ..	801	1,016	1,103	499	515	761	670	3,000	2,336	1,650
Total ..	21,62,682	18,03,019	18,47,266	17,89,968	21,24,114	20,23,818	23,13,500	23,48,922	21,72,315	20,96,357

* The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of the district for which they were collected and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the revenues of the district.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B.

Revenue Details by Talukas for the Year 1915-16.

Taluka.	Land revenue.	Stamps.	Income tax.	Excise.	Other sources.	Local fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sanghar ..	1,42,195	1,179	1,456	3,019	81	4,427	1,52,357
Khipro	2,02,741	2,076	1,561	2,695	661	4,240	2,13,974
Mirpur Khas ..	2,66,189	32,918	2,953	10,595	150	7,727	3,20,532
Umarkot	2,14,757	3,187	2,369	4,965	196	7,476	2,32,950
Jamesabad ..	3,70,150	2,748	1,746	1,895	114	6,259	3,82,912
Chhachhro	2,224	1,085	2,230	875	62	1,086	7,562
Nagar Parkar ..	666	895	897	768	24	1,351	4,601
Mithi	2,824	2,013	2,945	440	201	1,004	9,427
Diplo	8,419	454	864	555	47	925	11,264
Digri	1,95,715	2,551	1,638	2,269	18	3,307	2,05,498
Tithoro	2,46,255	699	2,423	3,525	96	4,039	2,57,937
Total ..	16,52,135	49,805	21,082	31,601	1,650	42,741	17,99,014

TABLE XXIII.

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—										
(1) Arrears ..	5,957	21,031	8,232	9,254	88,243	1,03,963	74,188	62,070	1,79,392	1,43,518
(2) Current ..	6,89,769	8,28,569	9,62,937	8,78,148	9,53,363	11,58,813	11,68,554	13,32,626	15,54,284	16,15,559
(3) Total ..	6,95,726	8,49,600	9,71,169	8,87,402	10,41,606	12,62,776	12,42,742	13,94,696	17,33,676	17,59,077
2. Deductions—										
(1) Remissions ..	4,003	724	14,203	5,872	18,617	12,205	1,00,689	25,270	50,689	71,517
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written of	629	....	....	1,299	....	84,787	30,661	1,809	81,526	3,287
(3) Total ..	4,632	724	14,203	7,171	18,617	96,992	1,31,350	27,079	1,32,215	74,804
3. Net demand—										
(1) Arrears ..	5,328	21,031	8,232	7,955	88,243	19,176	43,527	60,261	97,866	1,40,231
(2) Current ..	6,85,766	8,27,845	9,48,734	8,72,276	9,34,746	11,46,608	10,67,865	13,07,356	15,03,595	15,44,041
(3) Total ..	6,91,094	8,48,876	9,56,966	8,80,231	10,22,989	11,65,784	11,11,392	13,67,617	16,01,461	16,84,272
4. Collections—										
(1) Arrears ..	5,057	20,525	7,033	6,831	5,952	17,475	22,966	26,224	21,915	40,042
(2) Current ..	6,65,006	8,20,112	9,40,678	7,85,158	9,13,074	10,74,120	10,26,357	12,12,894	14,36,028	14,48,339
(3) Total ..	6,70,063	8,40,637	9,47,711	7,91,989	9,19,026	10,91,595	10,49,323	12,39,118	14,57,943	14,88,381
5. Balance—										
(1) Arrears ..	271	506	1,199	1,124	82,291	1,701	20,561	34,037	75,951	1,00,189
(2) Current ..	20,760	7,733	8,056	87,118	21,672	72,488	41,508	94,462	67,567	95,702
(3) Total ..	21,031	8,239	9,255	88,242	1,03,963	74,189	62,069	1,28,499	1,43,518	1,95,891

Particulars.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—											
(1) Arrears ..	1,39,520	1,32,361	1,48,588	1,60,735	2,65,920	1,49,270	90,503	1,31,517	63,458	37,189	1,85,737
(2) Current ..	18,88,183	17,76,752	14,07,445	12,36,920	13,41,166	16,65,556	15,82,644	19,59,778	19,30,210	17,70,251	16,52,135
(3) Total ..	20,27,703	19,09,113	15,56,033	13,97,655	16,17,086	18,14,826	16,73,147	20,91,295	19,93,668	18,07,440	18,37,872
2. Deductions—											
(1) Remissions ..	52,579	62,444	43,924	89,489	52,452	45,329	73,270	1,52,249	1,88,107	64,880	99,141
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written of	1,11,071	5,051	12,762	23,684	14,225	4,036	4,109	40,210	5,790	4,073	2,924
(3) Total ..	1,63,650	67,495	56,686	1,13,173	66,677	49,365	77,379	1,92,459	1,93,897	68,953	1,02,065
3. Net demand—											
(1) Arrears ..	28,449	1,27,310	77,770	1,07,479	2,51,695	77,521	86,394	91,307	57,668	33,116	1,82,813
(2) Current ..	18,35,604	17,04,309	13,63,521	13,78,943	10,99,320	16,20,221	15,09,374	18,07,529	17,42,103	17,05,371	15,52,994
(3) Total ..	18,64,053	18,31,619	14,41,291	14,86,422	13,51,015	16,97,742	15,95,768	18,98,836	17,99,771	17,38,487	17,35,807
4. Collections—											
(1) Arrears ..	7,344	97,181	91,005	66,988	1,43,361	84,207	39,915	54,617	37,709	17,458	1,66,364
(2) Current ..	17,21,081	15,85,850	12,47,536	11,83,086	12,44,775	15,90,750	14,24,108	17,80,730	17,24,873	15,35,292	15,41,407
(3) Total ..	17,28,425	16,83,031	13,38,541	12,50,074	13,88,136	16,74,957	14,64,023	18,35,347	17,62,582	15,52,750	17,07,771
5. Balance—											
(1) Arrears ..	21,106	30,129	44,821	69,962	1,05,333	61,030	77,597	36,690	19,959	15,658	16,449
(2) Current ..	1,14,472	1,18,459	1,15,985	1,95,858	43,939	29,472	54,148	26,799	17,230	1,70,079	11,587
(3) Total ..	1,35,578	1,48,588	1,60,806	2,65,820	1,49,272	90,502	1,31,745	63,489	37,189	1,85,737	28,936

TABLE XXIV.

Excise.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported liquors ..	1. License fees	51	51	52	52	101	103	101	50	50	..
B.—Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still-head duty ..	27,813	28,519	32,222	29,689	33,709	27,352	34,174	22,592	39,399	40,952
	2. Distillery and license fees ..	914	1,179	1,424	1,433	1,508	1,508	1,596	1,292	1,828	2,146
	Total ..	28,727	29,698	33,646	31,122	35,217	28,860	35,770	23,884	41,227	43,098
C.—Opium and its preparation ..	1. Duty	66,514	66,775	70,897	28,098	22,001	20,319	19,791	12,363	20,829	18,000
	2. Gain on sale-proceeds ..	..	..	..	†17,011	†11,786	†12,908	..	*25,576	4,738	7,347
	3. License fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	66,514	66,775	70,897	†45,109	†33,787	†33,227	19,791	*37,939	25,567	25,347
D.—Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,222	..	500	2,134
	2. License fees	11,025	14,600	18,025	19,700	19,100	15,000	11,685	7,967	8,281	10,280
	Total ..	11,025	14,600	18,025	19,700	19,100	15,000	13,907	7,967	8,781	12,414
E.—Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	88	..
	2. Opium	3,168	3,168	3,169	3,168	3,168	3,226	3,173	2,112	3,168	3,168
	Total ..	3,168	3,168	3,169	3,168	3,186	3,226	3,173	2,112	3,256	3,168
	Total Gross Revenue .	1,69,485	1,14,292	1,25,780	†99,151	†91,391	†80,416	72,742	*71,952	78,881	84,027

* For the whole of Sind.
† Includes Hyderabad.
Note.—1902-1903 financial year for 8 months, 1903-1904 and 1904-1905 full financial years the previous years being revenue years.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported liquors . ..	1. License fees ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	103	102	170	204
B.—Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still-head duty ..	38,601	41,830	45,157	45,658	4,11,660	45,378	51,768	59,768	63,194	57,879	50,545
	2. Distillery and license fees.	4,155	2,385	2,801	3,074	3,154	3,782	8,094	7,960	9,866	10,538	12,198
	Total ..	42,756	44,215	47,958	48,732	4,14,814	49,160	59,929	67,728	73,060	68,417	62,743
C.—Opium and its preparation	1. Duty	18,720	19,913	21,895	20,567	19,980	20,969	18,021	18,031	17,710	16,140	14,455
	2. Gain on sale-proceeds ..	10,295	10,951	6,848	6,433	6,249	6,559	5,207	5,286	30,414	34,701	31,072
	3. License fees ..	10,437	11,266	13,164	11,730	11,591	12,488	11,195	11,194	9,555	8,565	8,295
	Total ..	39,452	42,130	41,907	38,730	37,820	40,016	34,423	34,511	57,679	59,406	53,822
D.—Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	1,658	446	2,035	4,212	4,676	3,524	9,150	10,036	12,157	12,888	10,852
	2. License fees ..	7,281	8,737	10,400	11,911	12,034	12,948	10,488	11,819	10,687	8,898	11,209
	Total ..	8,939	9,283	12,435	16,123	16,710	16,472	19,638	21,855	22,844	21,786	22,061
E.—Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	..	..	16	11	13	15	8	10	..	17	2
	2. Opium	1	6	65	2	16	..	..	80	4	14	4
	Total ..	1	6	81	13	29	15	8	90	4	31	6
	Total Gross Revenue .	89,148	95,534	102,381	1,00,699	99,373	1,05,663	1,13,998	1,24,287	1,53,689	1,49,810	1,38,836

TABLE XXV.

STAMPS.

Sale proceeds.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	8,821	7,835	6,758	6,717	5,871	5,778	6,330	7,498	9,547	7,719
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	6,785	8,078	7,529	8,149	8,473	7,950	7,602	7,368	8,473	9,057
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	1,258	1,203	1,083	1,426	1,586	1,560	1,460	1,248	1,491	1,501
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	5,514	6,862	6,446	6,711	6,874	6,390	6,142	6,120	6,982	7,556
(5) Share transfer and one-anna impressed stamps.	13	13	....	12	13	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	15,606	15,913	14,287	14,866	14,347	13,728	13,932	14,866	18,020	16,770

Sale proceeds.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	..	..	6,536	6,776	7,496	8,349	6,850	7,821	10,590	6,710	6,063
2. Non-Judicial stamps	..	..	8,049	7,552	7,465	8,220	9,332	9,795	9,276	10,143	13,420
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis ..	..	..	..	8	10	5	9	20	25	43	34
(4) Impressed stamps and labels ..	..	..	8,036	7,544	7,392	8,215	9,323	9,750	9,235	10,075	13,355
(5) Share transfer and one-anna impressed stamps.	..	..	13	..	63	..	..	25	16	25	31
Total ..	..	..	14,585	14,328	14,061	16,569	16,182	17,616	19,866	16,853	19,483

TABLE XXVI-A.

Income-Tax.

Year.	Part I— Salaries.		Part II— Companies.		Part III— Securities.		Part IV— Other sources.		Tota .	
	Asses-sees.	Net collec-tions.	Asses-sees.	Net collec-tions.	Asses-sees.	Net collec-tions.	Asses-sees.	Net collec-tions.	Asses-sees.	Net collec-tions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896 ..	5	61	1	18	..	..	977	16,024	983	16,103
1896-1897 ..	5	66	1	13	..	..	948	15,857	954	15,936
1897-1898 ..	5	73	1	6	..	..	994	16,942	1,000	17,021
1898-1899 ..	4	50	..	..	..	..	1,114	18,801	1,118	18,851
1899-1900 ..	5	52	..	..	..	..	1,125	19,440	1,130	19,492
1900-1901 ..	7	74	..	..	..	..	1,126	22,533	1,133	22,607
1901-1902 ..	8	86	..	..	..	..	1,200	24,087	1,208	24,173
1902-1903 ..	9	114	..	..	..	..	1,145	25,176	1,154	25,290
1903-1904 ..	2	4	..	..	..	..	516	20,731	518	20,735
1904-1905 ..	2	12	..	..	..	..	573	23,455	575	23,467
1905-1906 ..	2	31	..	..	..	..	495	20,232	497	20,263
1906-1907 ..	3	64	..	..	..	..	522	22,010	525	22,074
1907-1908 ..	2	36	..	..	..	..	514	20,142	517	20,178
1908-1909 ..	2	39	..	..	..	..	520	20,831	522	20,870
1909-1910 ..	3	73	..	..	..	..	425	18,430	428	18,503
1910-1911 ..	4	92	..	..	..	..	459	18,847	463	18,929
1911-1912 ..	4	89	..	..	..	..	494	19,953	498	20,042
1912-1913 ..	3	71	..	..	..	..	464	18,091	467	18,162
1913-1914 ..	1	30	11	142	..	..	556	21,532	568	21,704
1914-1915 ..	2	36	10	186	..	..	541	18,986	553	19,208
1915-1916 ..	12	270	..	..	..	..	538	19,588	550	19,858

TABLE XXVI-B.

INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000		Incomes of Rs. 1,000—1,500.		Incomes of Rs. 1,500—2,000.		Incomes Exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Asses-sees.	Net collec-tions.	Asses-sees.	Net collec-tions.	Asses-sees.	Net collec-tions.	Asses-sees.	Net collec-tions.	Asses-sees.	Net collec-tions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896 ..	726	8,355	173	3,916	54	2,058	24	1,695	977	16,024
1896-1897 ..	700	8,015	173	3,912	44	1,673	31	2,257	948	15,857
1897-1898 ..	719	8,285	190	4,301	49	1,840	36	2,516	994	16,942
1898-1899 ..	811	9,350	213	4,793	54	2,010	36	2,648	1,114	18,801
1899-1900 ..	815	9,465	214	4,859	56	2,100	40	3,016	1,125	19,140
1900-1901 ..	740	8,665	260	5.918	65	2,425	61	5,525	1,126	22,533
1901-1902 ..	794	9,205	264	6,111	80	2,940	62	5,831	1,200	24,087
1902-1903 ..	710	8,150	254	5,744	97	3,583	84	7,699	1,145	25,176
1903-1904 ..	10	115	294	6,695	110	4,119	102	9,802	516	20,731
1904-1905 ..	..	..	341	7,573	107	3,987	125	11,895	573	23,455
1905-1906 ..	..	..	299	6,596	82	2,988	112	10,628	495	20,232
1906-1907 ..	..	..	300	6,552	88	3,288	134	12,170	522	22,010
1907-1908 ..	..	..	311	6,844	95	3,561	108	9,737	514	20,142
1908-1909 ..	..	..	306	6,904	99	3,736	115	10,191	520	20,813
1909-1910 ..	..	..	262	6,144	100	2,026	63	8,260	425	18,430
1910-1911 ..	..	..	280	6,618	115	4,833	64	7,396	459	18,847
1911-1912 ..	..	..	301	6,860	110	4,486	83	8,007	494	19,953
1912-1913 ..	..	..	291	6,695	95	3,718	78	7,678	464	18,091
1913-1914 ..	..	..	326	7,261	112	4,177	118	10,091	556	21,532
1914-1915 ..	..	..	345	7,628	93	3,454	103	7,904	541	18,986
1915-1916 ..	..	..	310	6,872	131	4,811	97	7,905	538	19,588

TABLE XXVII-A.

District Local Board.

Particulars.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Receipts.										
Provincial rates ..	48,278	48,238	54,813	49,247	48,660	61,286	70,194	70,649	84,896	88,726
Education ..	148	70	65	71	186	270	55	143	98	41
Medical ..	167	126	218	154	222	271	99	267	194	656
Scientific and other minor departments.	2,174	2,859	2,015	1,285	2,010	1,572	2,733	1,748	3,381	2,340
Civil works ..	1,030	1,323	1,401	2,219	561	1,241	928	1,216	3,619	4,454
Contributions ..	15,465	16,215	13,878	15,760	10,678	10,706	10,944	13,147	11,607	13,397
Pounds ..	5,605	6,819	3,742	4,373	4,517	1,934	1,845	2.512	4.098	4,176
Miscellaneous ..	1,119	1,103	1,217	1,270	1,102	952	1,085	917	1,501	1,757
Total ..	73,986	76,753	77,349	74,379	67,936	78,232	87,883	90,599	1,09,394	1,15,547
II.—Expenditure.										
Administration ..	3,578	3,150	4,230	4,090	4,110	4,468	4,448	4,411	4,015	3,952
Education ..	20,722	19,528	19,681	21,264	19,625	19,335	21,135	29,369	28,813	31,622
Medical ..	13,111	10,698	12,813	10,685	12,194	12,961	11,161	9,196	8,442	8,515
Scientific and other minor departments.	791	2,779	2.180	2,722	2,695	3,081	3,157	3,129	3,324	4,078
Civil works ..	24,658	21,781	25,274	24,709	25,874	32,028	21.855	32,035	47,394	50.429
Contributions ..	2,000	5,952	1,872	11,372	1,872	1,872	12.037	8,160	9,642	10,067
Miscellaneous ..	5,352	1,109	1,615	1,337	3,020	336	648	462	408	2,788
Total ..	70,212	64,997	67,665	76,179	69,390	74,081	74,441	86,762	1,02,038	1,11,451

Particulars.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Receipts.											
Provincial rates ..	99,561	1,01,876	1,02,614	85,272	98,624	1,00,084	1,25,063	1,17,204	1,08,337	94,794	1,04,855
Education	713	88	278	3,896	22,729	27,884	31,278	32,720	35,616	56,382	48,367
Medical ..	544	1,414	64	907	60	302	39	46	1,021	738	387
Scientific and other minor departments.	1,887	4,161	4,519	4,167	4,414	4,538	4,816	5,812	4,131	4,597	4,795
Civil works ..	7,099	7,685	4,489	1,227	3,482	1,428	2,966	1,522	5,633	2,210	1,906
Contributions ..	49,588	52,471	69,163	45,976	30,901	31,649	19,963	35,115	42,257	44,834	27,832
Pounds ..	4,155	4,703	4,222	3,238	2,014	3,574	2,755	2,273	2,538	3,033	5,526
Miscellaneous	1,286	1,094	1,070	1,180	1,257	1,022	1,431	1,278	19,802	6,737	6,262
Total ..	1,64,833	1,73,492	1,86,419	1,45,863	1,63,530	1,70,481	1,88,311	1,96,024	2,19,335	2,13,325	1,99,930
II.—Expenditure.											
Administration ..	5,909	6,983	5,738	5,926	4,293	6,679	3,612	9,395	7,286	1,552	1,435
Education ..	34,996	38,007	42,738	46,231	46,219	56,334	84,245	65,812	66,015	68,146	65,429
Medical ..	8,909	9,565	12,610	14,166	8,295	8,112	8,563	29,810	23,075	20,705	23,263
Scientific and other minor departments.	4,109	268	2,150	1,547	7,803	8,022	8,065	10,015	10,297	7,095	7,569
Civil works ..	89,632	56,231	65,291	82,399	57,508	1,07,586	95,796	1,20,596	1,10,858	1,01,161	99,328
Contributions ..	10,745	8,571	9,712	9,361	15,370	17,388	8,630	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	496	416	2,258	672	2,771	1,344	4,414	4,607	4,035	3,112	4,700
Total ..	1,54,796	1,20,041	1,40,497	1,60,302	1,42,259	2,05,465	2,13,732	2,40,235	2,21,566	2,01,771	2,01,724

TABLE XXVII-B.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

Name of board.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board	54,627	60,414	57,905	61,124	55,388	67,034	70,738	74,755	83,388	89,561
Taluka Local Board, Sanghar	3,974	4,310	2,747	1,807	2,292	1,940	3,358	2,955	4,933	1,887
Do. do. Khipro	5,277	3,085	3,341	3,673	3,802	2,077	3,498	2,705	4,328	1,613
Do. do. Mirpur Khas	2,663	835	1,949	1,963	974	1,222	2,555	1,622	3,807	2,485
Do. do. Umarkot	3,386	5,075	5,758	3,852	4,572	2,907	3,042	5,025	8,203	4,982
Do. do. Jamesabad	..	..	..	..	..	970	2,651	1,364	2,505	6,612
Do. do. Chhachhro	1,176	899	1,916	510	248	583	645	313	498	1,303
Do. do. Thar	1,637	1,508	1,840	956	388	924	704	1,031	1,237	1,081
Do. do. Nagar Parkar	1,246	629	1,893	494	272	575	692	829	493	893
Do. do. Digri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Pithoro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,205
Do. do. Mithi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Diplo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	73,986	76,755	77,349	74,379	67,936	78,232	87,883	90,599	1,09,392	1,13,622
Expenditure.										
District Local Board	53,713	48,956	50,027	60,504	57,686	60,497	62,875	70,461	78,198	86,760
Taluka Local Board, Sanghar	2,006	5,006	3,607	2,670	1,826	2,252	4,217	2,489	2,563	1,583
Do. do. Khipro	4,731	2,624	2,555	4,960	4,106	804	2,475	2,622	4,018	1,511
Do. do. Mirpur Khas	2,331	1,322	1,874	1,682	1,355	1,022	527	2,887	3,866	3,367
Do. do. Umarkot	3,728	3,386	4,535	3,659	3,293	6,962	2,562	3,728	9,956	5,027
Do. do. Jamesabad	..	..	..	..	..	388	304	2,304	1,481	6,408
Do. do. Chhachhro	1,267	1,062	2,292	446	275	542	270	635	454	446
Do. do. Thar	1,695	1,471	1,450	1,373	370	924	664	934	846	610
Do. do. Nagar Parkar	741	1,170	1,175	885	479	690	547	702	655	831
Do. do. Digri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Pithoro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,739
Do. do. Mithi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Diplo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	70,212	64,997	67,515	76,179	69,390	74,081	74,441	86,762	1,02,037	1,10,282

Name of board.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board	1,26,888	1,42,601	1,53,994	1,08,601	1,31,439	1,28,239	1,44,264	1,41,214	1,82,239	1,74,698	1,57,188
Taluka Local Board, Sanghar ..	4,428	5,100	6,578	5,793	5,421	7,079	4,039	5,099	5,427	4,691	4,427
Do. do. Khipro ..	5,545	3,956	3,273	4,726	1,180	4,116	3,652	6,725	5,585	4,314	4,241
Do. do. Mirpur Khas ..	6,222	3,189	7,059	4,977	6,355	7,389	4,931	9,353	7,071	7,726	7,727
Do. do. Umarkot ..	5,368	6,231	5,026	4,702	6,117	7,529	6,910	9,341	3,963	5,912	7,476
Do. do. Jamesabad ..	3,891	1,775	2,317	3,818	973	3,133	3,968	5.797	4,021	5,556	6,259
Do. do. Chhachhro ..	933	667	1,853	1,738	1,015	—118	1,309	1,209	485	355	1,086
Do. do. Thar ..	2,093	2,056	2,164	1,204	1,367	1,277	2,223	490	1,485	813	1,351
Do. do. Nagar Parkar ..	1,581	1,649	1,155	812	718	1,697	1,234				
Do. do. Digri ..	..	..	..	4,594	4,105	6,483	10,859	11,887	2,768	2,383	3,307
Do. do. Pithoro ..	7.884	6,267	3,000	4,898	4,840	3,657	4,922	5,626	3,856	5,512	4,939
Do. do. Mithi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,580	908	1,004
Do. do. Diplo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,283	855	457	925
Total ..	1,64,833	1,73,491	1,86,419	1,45,863	1,63,530	1,70,481	1,88,311	1,96,024	2,19,335	2,13,325	1,99,930
Expenditure.											
District Local Board	1,27.876	91,001	1,13,332	1,22,174	1,05,681	1,63,781	1,61,022	1,86,073	1,76,592	1,62,855	1,62,649
Taluka Local Board, Sanghar ..	1.740	3,862	5,769	6,355	6,521	6,839	8,281	5,574	6,011	4,667	4,161
Do. do. Khipro ..	2,505	5,707	2,368	3,431	3,109	3,980	6,078	6,340	6,788	4,321	3,945
Do. do. Mirpur Khas ..	5,128	3,019	5,297	5,984	5,919	5,651	8,080	8,470	7,269	7,691	7,465
Do. do. Umarkot ..	4,553	4,732	4,700	5,823	7.036	6,142	8,272	8,896	5,363	5,919	6,684
Do. do. Jamesabad ..	3,328	2,101	2,411	2,338	2,928	3,205	4,601	6,637	5,155	5,564	5,959
Do. do. Chhachhro ..	1,828	613	660	1,217	799	1,547	1,003	1,184	970	666	788
Do. do. Thar ..	2,940	1.377	1.530	1,590	1,231	1,608	2,440	1,456	1,681	827	1,053
Do. do. Nagar Parkar ..	1,653	728	814	1,001	1,132	1,401	1,118				
Do. do. Digri ..	..	..	..	3,083	3,415	6,808	7,626	8,839	3,717	2,353	3,044
Do. do. Pithoro ..	3,245	6,901	3,616	7,303	4,488	4,503	5,211	5,074	5,524	5,521	4,645
Do. do. Mithi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,620	910	705
Do. do. Diplo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,692	876	477	626
Total ..	1,54,796	1,20,041	1,40,497	1,60.302	1,42,259	2,05,465	2,13,732	2,40,235	2,21,566	2,01,771	2,01,724

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TABLE XXVIII.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901..	Mirpur Khas ..	Receipts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,937	11,602	13,235	13,914
		Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,604	7,077	8,055	9,122
1860..	Umarkot ..	Receipts ..	12,716	16,227	17,047	18,146	22,086	16,474	11,729	13,774	14,376	14,945
		Expenditure ..	9,790	11,435	16,037	14,532	13,646	22,550	24,883	15,520	15,096	12,705

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901..	Mirpur Khas.	Receipts ..	10,158	11,424	15,922	12,417	15,056	17,321	14,766	21,724	17,136	17,805	23,491
		Expenditure .	6,853	9,117	15,053	12,926	14,541	11,311	22,311	20,248	22,327	16,342	17,520
1860..	Umarkot ..	Receipts ..	15,308	14,575	14,156	13,826	14,821	10,476	14,292	12,555	10,434	18,198	18,854
		Expenditure .	12,991	15,026	11,987	11,880	13,106	10,027	10,202	13,432	11,249	14,656	12,928

TABLE XXIX-A.

Education : Proportion of Literates, (Census of 1911).

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.			Literate.			Percentage of literates to total population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sanghar	Hindu ..	6,564	3,759	2,805	492	492	..	8	14	..
	Mussalman ..	24,547	14,031	10,516	98	98	..	4	1	..
	All religions ..	31,301	17,894	13,407	601	601	..	2	4	..
Khipro	Hindu ..	11,182	6,267	4,915	849	847	2	8	14	·04
	Mussalman ..	34,939	19,655	15,284	279	271	5	1	1	·03
	All religions ..	46,171	25,948	20,223	1,136	1,129	7	4	2	·03
Mirpur Khas	Hindu ..	17,597	10,407	7,190	1,309	1,266	43	7	13	·1
	Mussalman ..	23,805	13,537	10,268	349	329	20	1	2	·2
	All religions ..	41,543	24,034	17,509	1,798	1,729	69	4	7	·4
Umarkot	Hindu ..	29,033	16,133	12,900	960	919	41	3	6	·3
	Mussalman ..	22,772	12,825	9,947	301	292	9	1	2	1
	All religions ..	51,859	28,984	22,875	1,278	1,226	52	2	4	·2
Jamesabad	Hindu ..	13,315	7,621	5,694	472	467	5	4	7	·01
	Mussalman ..	22,357	12,462	9,895	225	220	5	1	2	..
	All religions ..	36,707	20,752	15,955	765	749	16	2	4	·1
Chhachhro	Hindu ..	31,038	17,054	13,984	890	875	15	3	5	·1
	Mussalman ..	22,462	12,275	10,187	46	43	3	·2	·4	·03
	All religions ..	53,501	29,330	24,171	936	918	18	2	3	·07
Nagar Parkar ..	Hindu ..	32,615	17,457	15,158	574	573	1	·2	3	..
	Mussalman ..	14,470	7,732	6,738	44	42	2	·03	1	·03
	All religions ..	47,548	25,442	22,106	757	752	5	2	3	·02
Mithi	Hindu ..	22,661	12,275	10,386	856	831	25	4	7	·2
	Mussalman ..	18,811	10,038	8,773	151	132	19	1	1	·2
	All religions ..	41,472	22,313	19,159	1,007	963	44	2	4	·2
Diplo	Hindu ..	9,056	5,032	4,024	123	119	4	1	2	·01
	Mussalman ..	16,913	9,211	7,702	282	278	4	2	3	..
	All religions ..	25,969	14,243	11,726	405	397	8	2	3	..
Pithoro	Hindu ..	12,792	7,330	5,462	146	133	13	1	2	·03
	Mussalman ..	22,684	12,780	9,904	342	305	17	2	2	.2
	All religions ..	35,537	20,147	15,390	874	845	29	2	4	·2
Digri	Hindu ..	8.348	4,673	3,675	333	330	3	4	8	·1
	Mussalman ..	12,933	7,241	5,692	248	225	23	2	3	·5
	All religions ..	21,790	12,212	9,578	585	556	29	3	5	·3
Total ..	Hindu ..	1,94,201	1,08,008	86,193	7,004	6,852	152	4	6	·2
	Mussalman ..	2,36,693	1,31,787	1,04,906	2,342	2,235	107	1	2	·1
	All religions ..	4,33,398	2,41,299	1,92,099	10,142	9,865	277	3	4	·1

TABLE XXIX-B.

TABLE XXIX-B.

EDUCATION: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

Class of institutions.			1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.—Institutions.													
Public. 1. Middle schools (English).	Institutions		2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	Male	35	44	33	18	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Primary schools :—													
(*a*) Local board	Institutions		50	44	46	45	40	43	46	47	63	61	59
	Pupils	Male	1,833	1,777	1,727	1,715	1,638	1,688	1,951	1,944	2,184	2,417	2,242
		Female	84	87	75	91	104	104	169	190	268	319	369
(*b*) Municipal	Institutions		2	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	3	3
	Pupils	Male	355	366	336	347	846	328	473	461	456	236	246
		Female	..	..	..	..	108	121	142	173	183	101	99
(*c*) Unaided	Institutions		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Indigenous	Institutions		35	40	36	29	31	35	41	40	27	23	20
	Pupils	Male	900	1,056	902	669	746	834	988	926	603	505	510
		Female	..	..	50	56	..	..	..	57	52	15	..
Total primary schools	Institutions		87	86	84	76	75	82	92	92	95	87	82
	Pupils	Male	3,088	3,199	2,965	2,731	2,730	2,850	3,412	3,331	3,243	3,158	2,998
		Female	84	87	125	147	212	225	311	420	503	435	468
3. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Pupils	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total public	Institutions		89	88	86	77	76	82	92	92	95	87	84
	Pupils	Male†	3,123	3,243	2,998	2,749	2,743	2,850	3,412	3,331	3,243	3,158	3,044
		Female	84	87	125	147	212	225	311	420	503	435	468
Total			3,207	3,330	3,123	2,896	2,955	3,075	3,723	3,751	3,746	3,593	3,512

Private. 1 Advanced .. Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Advanced .. Pupils .. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Advanced .. Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private elementary .. Institutions ..	45	53	54	59	47	53	50	71	69	103	97
Private elementary .. Pupils .. Male ..	540	559	639	790	613	612	393	813	822	1,009	1,170
Private elementary .. Pupils .. Female ..	106	61	..	..	78	104	89	87	165	90	..
Total private .. Institutions ..	45	53	54	59	47	53	50	71	69	103	97
Total private .. Pupils .. Male ..	540	559	639	790	613	612	393	813	822	1,009	1,170
Total private .. Pupils .. Female ..	106	61	..	..	78	104	89	87	165	90	..
Total	646	620	639	790	691	716	482	900	987	1,099	1,170
Grand total .. Institutions ..	134	141	140	136	123	135	142	163	164	190	181
Grand total .. Pupils .. Male ..	3,663	3,802	3,637	3,539	3,356	3,462	3,805	4,144	4,065	4,167	4,214
Grand total .. Pupils .. Female ..	190	148	125	147	290	329	400	507	668	525	468
Total ..	3,853	3,950	3,762	3,686	3,646	3,791	4,205	4,651	4,733	4,692	4,682
B.—Percentage of pupils.											
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.	12·0	12·5	11·9	11·8	11·0	11·0	12·1	13·3	10·3	13·4	12·1
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age	·9	·9	1·0	·7	1·5	1·6	2·1	2·4	2·8	2·5	1·6
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils	1,890	2,011	1,868	1,770	1,684	1,888	2,187	2,620	1,630	2,612	2,514
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.	7·6	8·1	7·6	6·9	6·3	7·6	6·8	8·2	5·1	8·2	7·1

† Girls attending boys' schools are included under male pupils.

Class of institutions.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A.—Institutions.										
Public.										
1. Middle schools (English). Institutions ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
Pupils .. Male ..	..	..	13	20	24	31	62	101	115	147
Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Primary schools :—										
(a) Local board Institutions ..	66	61	57	74	81	79	85	97	92	91
Pupils .. Male ..	2,337	2,202	1,845	2,010	2,251	2,562	2,705	2,814	2,757	2,880
Pupils .. Female ..	374	431	353	360	350	381	410	448	440	486
(b) Municipal .. Institutions ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Pupils .. Male ..	251	259	218	213	226	216	202	204	199	229
Pupils .. Female ..	63	62	46	65	61	61	65	54	53	63
(c) Unaided .. Institutions ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pupils .. Male ..	20	31	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Indigenous . Institutions ..	18	14	18	21	27	32	33	34	29	34
Pupils .. Male ..	421	371	480	593	623	724	720	766	687	834
Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	28	37	54	69	50	92	95	138
Total primary schools. Institutions ..	88	79	78	98	111	114	121	135	124	128
Pupils .. Male ..	3,029	2,863	2,543	2,816	3,100	3,502	3,627	3,796	3,643	3,943
Pupils .. Female ..	437	493	427	462	465	511	525	594	588	687
Technical and other special schools. Institutions ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupils .. Male ..	41 (108)	.. (153)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total public .. Institutions ..	90	81	79	99	112	115	123	137	128	132
Pupils .. Male ..	3,070 (108)	2,863 (153)	2,556	2,836	3,124	3,533	3,689	3,897	3,758	4,090
Pupils .. Female ..	437	493	427	462	465	511	525	594	588	687
Total ..	3,507 (108)	3,356 (153)	2,983	3,298	3,589	4,044	4,214	4,491	4,346	4,777
1. Advanced .. Institutions ..	..	..	..	7	4	1	3	2	1	6
Pupils .. Male ..	..	..	..	72	25	2	45	8	15	69
Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2. Private elementary. Institutions ..	101	136	119	109	113	81	90	93	89	77
Pupils .. Male ..	1,231	1,514	1,541	1,244	1,294	1,011	947	949	1,013	866
Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	67	13	44	..	55	80	54

Private.	*Total private* ..	*Institutions* ..	101	136	119	116	117	82	95	95	90	83
		Pupils .. *Male* ..	1,231	1,514	1,541	1,316	1,319	1,013	992	957	1,028	935
		Pupils .. *Female* .	..	..	..	67	13	44	..	55	80	56
		Total ..	1,231	1,514	1,541	1,383	1,332	1,057	992	1,012	1,108	991
	Grand total ..	Institutions ..	191	217	198	215	229	197	216	232	218	215
		Pupils .. Male ..	4,301 (108)	4,377 (153)	4,097	4,152	4,443	4,546	4,681	4,854	4,786	5,025
		Pupils .. Female .	437	493	427	529	478	555	525	649	668	743
		Total ..	4,738 (108)	4,870 (153)	4,524	4,681	4,921	5,101	5,206	5,503	5,454	5,768
B.—Percentage of pupils.												
1.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.		12·4	12·6	11·8	12	12·7	13·1	13·5	14	13.8	14·5
2.	Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.		1·5	1·7	1·4	1·8	1·6	1·9	1·8	2·3	2·3	2·6
3.	Number of Mahomedan pupils		2,684	2,879	2,680	2,596	2,667	2,656	2,543	2,715	2,606	2,684
4.	Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.		7·5	8·1	7·5	7·3	7·5	7·5	7·2	7·6	7·3	7·6

TABLE XXIX-C.

EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1915-16.

Class of institution.	Under the management of Government or Local Boards.				Under private management.				Total.	
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Board.		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Middle schools (English) ..	..	..	2	117	..	...	2	30	4	147
Primary schools	..	..	94	3,658	34	972	..	..	128	4,630
Total ..	..	..	96	3,775	34	972	2	30	132	4,777

TABLE XXIX-D.

EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of institutions.	Total expenditure in 1915-16 from						
	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipal funds	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle schools (English)† ..	1,272	2,050	..	881	716	443	5,362
Primary schools	37,769	19,356	2,159	41	..	4,637	63,962
Total ..	39,041	21,906	2,159	922	716	5,080	69,324
Scholarships	528	1,270	249	..	..	200	2,247
Miscellaneous	10,306	4,747	..	1,990	..	1,080	8,629
Grand Total ..	49,875	17,929	2,408	2,912	716	6,360	80,200

† Including inspection charges.

TABLE XXX-A.

Vital Statistics for Twenty Years.

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths from							
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel com-plaints.	Respi-ratory diseases	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1896	332,401	8,465	25·47	7,151	21·51	..	5	140	6,667	29	109	..	201
1897		9,482	28·53	6,600	19·86	..	..	337	5,865	42	111	..	245
1898		9,412	28·32	4,847	14·58	..	..	61	4,403	24	144	..	215
1899		7,150	21·51	7,753	23·32	..	..	..	7,449	32	135	..	137
1900		3,348	10·07	18,573	55·88	..	3,716	5	14,403	116	84	..	219
1901	363,869	3,042	8·36	8,320	22·87	..	..	1	8,097	16	89	..	117
1902		6,018	16·54	7,473	20·54	1	10	8	7,186	12	95	..	161
1903		4,820	13·25	6,532	17·95	..	..	8	6,291	16	97	..	120
1904		7,509	20·64	6,596	18·13	1	..	37	6,280	22	120	..	136
1905		6,505	17·88	8,604	23·64	..	..	80	8,176	21	112	..	145
1906	326,639	6,547	20·03	7,583	23·19	..	..	55	7,274	11	115	18	105
1907		7,168	21·93	6,791	20·78	1	..	..	6,593	10	100	17	70
1908	344,167	7,572	22·00	6,397	18·59	..	7	..	6,052	15	148	44	131
1909		7,349	21·35	5,774	16·78	..	..	3	5,502	17	129	35	88
1910		8,376	24·34	5,605	16·28	..	4	8	5,364	2	119	38	70
1911	423,398	8,974	21·19	7,843	18·52	..	..	111	7,474	13	108	54	83
1912		7,399	17·49	9,273	21·90	..	323	406	8,266	17	81	37	118
1913	433,365	9,147	21·11	7,375	17·02	..	115	..	6,984	12	144	55	65
1914		10,133	23·38	6,799	15·69	..	..	129	6,281	29	147	129	84
1915		10,704	24·70	6,752	15·58	..	..	5	5,694	129	117	380	427

TABLE XXX-B.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Taluka and town.	Population under registration.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths. Number.	Deaths. Ratio per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000 from Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Taluka.													
Sanghar	31,301	677	21·63	649	20·73	..	..	..	16·71	·38	·96	·38	2·3
Digri	21,790	531	24·37	435	19·97	..	..	..	17·58	·41	·41	·50	1·06
Khipro	46,171	1,018	22·05	961	20·81	..	..	..	17·39	·25	1·73	·19	1·25
Mirpur Khas	36,687	833	22·70	727	19·82	..	..	..	16·56	·6	1·14	·43	1·09
Pithoro	35,537	945	26·59	601	16·91	..	..	..	13·03	·53	1·09	·34	1·91
Umarkot	47,880	1,030	21·51	641	13·38	..	..	..	12·11	·18	·41	·16	·52
Jamesabad	36,707	1,056	28·76	631	17·19	..	..	..	14·96	·19	·41	·43	1·20
Chhachhro	53,501	1,819	34·	559	10·44	..	..	..	8·75	·34	·39	·24	·73
Nagar Parkar	4,7548	990	20·82	441	9·27	..	..	..	8·39	·19	·19	·21	·29
Mithi	41,472	951	22·92	.370	8·93	..	..	..	8·32	·02	·31	·17	·10
Diplo	25,969	657	25·29	294	11·32	..	..	..	9·58	·34	·58	·08	·73
Town.													
Mirpurkhas	4,856	72	14·84	292	60·13	..	..	1.02	43·25	·41	13·18	·21	2·06
Umarkot	3,946	125	31·68	151	38·27	..	..	..	29·4	..	5·83	..	3·04
Total ..	3,63,869	6,505	17·88	8,604	23·64	..	..	.22	22·47	·06	·19	·30	·40

TABLE XXXI.

Hospitals and Dispensaries (in existence during 1915).

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number of patients treated during the year. 1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.									
	Dispensaries.												
1	Umarkot	III	Notknown	2,634	In-door ..	1	83	153	148	128	198	158	214
					Out-door ..	30	4,206	4,213	4,248	5,480	4,064	2,836	3,188
2	Mirpur Khas	III	1874	9,606	In-door ..	7	12	22	17	30	32	19	42
					Out-door ..	52	4,880	3,768	4,357	3,907	5,211	5,793	6,794
3	Khipro	III	1865	2,226	In-door ..	1	60	44	62	51	52	44	34
					Out-door ..	30	3,425	3,333	2,624	3,377	4,362	3,943	3,998
4	Mithi	III	1863	1,752	In-door ..	..	23	21	21	32	65	13	14
					Out-door ..	16	1,937	1,722	1,669	1,382	2,228	1,493	1,235
5	Nagar Parkar	III	About 1856	1,420	In-door ..	1	48	43	23	33	45	17	44
					Out-door ..	22	1,583	1,477	1,271	1,255	2,134	1,464	1,845
6	Chhachhro	III	1891	1,536	In-door ..	..	39	12	8	35	16	11	46
					Out-door ..	2	1,527	885	472	813	2,386	851	1,120
7	Sanghar	III	1895	2,118	In-door ..	1	130	47	48	45	33	41	37
					Out-door ..	25	3,372	2,113	1,865	2,305	2,658	2,489	3,099
8	Jamesabad	III	1910	1,990	In-door ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	J. B. Ry., Mirpurkhas	VI	1905	..	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III—Municipal and Local Funds Dispensaries.
VI—Railway dispensaries.

Serial No.	Name.	Number of patients treated during the year.												
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Dispensaries.													
1	Umarkot	102	85	121	93	93	54	59	60	64	52	57	62	47
		2,615	2,505	5,305	6,192	4,948	4,756	5,298	7,024	5,800	6,011	4,147	3,685	3,104
2	Mirpur Khas	9	27	13	45	79	61	252	282	213	227	29	209	200
		7,518	7,004	7,705	10,179	9,162	6,379	7,275	7,054	4,469	5,880	6,567	5,794	6,188
3	Khipro	16	10	19	17	16	22	13	17	9	20	35	15	6
		3,364	3,198	3,876	3,970	3,129	2,834	2,836	2,231	1,490	2,045	2,968	3,984	3,448
4	Mithi	10	22	16	9	4	9	20	12	6	12	9	17	16
		1,605	1,603	1,495	2,017	1,646	1,204	1,432	1,326	1,192	1,650	1,848	1,487	1,265
5	Nagar Parkar	12	3	22	17	16	11	23	30	11	11	17	23	32
		1,501	1,669	1,295	1,394	1,788	1,367	1,187	1,244	1,267	1,434	1,245	1,424	1,080
6	Chhachhro	3	13	16	2	6	9	..	..	..	26	37	17	27
		1,004	886	800	1,654	1,897	1,781	..	..	..	1,038	787	549	651
7	Sanghar	28	30	31	47	51	37	30	38	43	63	33	44	34
		2,968	3,033	2,814	3,003	3,251	2,707	2,784	2,627	2,490	3,909	2,731	3,003	2,303
8	Jamesabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	45	34	36	35	12
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	775	2,099	2,238	2,260	2,761	2,221
9	J. B. Ry., Mirpurkhas	..	..	..										
		..	..	1,184		No	further	Statistics	are a	vailable				

TABLE XXXII.

VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Successful vaccination	Urban	86	41	12	43	48	34	96	89	97	98
	Rural	11,275	10,703	9,397	8,853	6,971	6,154	5,582	5,856	7,853	9,7,74
	District	11,361	10,744	9,409	8,896	7,019	6,188	5,678	5,945	7,950	9,872
2. Successful re-vaccination	Urban	5	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	1,353	1,420	1,079	989	612	1,201	737	683	551	578
	District	1,358	1,435	1,079	990	612	1,201	737	683	551	578
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban	24·56	15·13	3·24	11·88	12·97	9·18	19·49	18·07	19·80	19·90
	Rural	38·42	36·88	31·87	29·94	23·07	22·37	17·60	18·22	23·41	28·84
	District	38·26	36·64	31·55	29·74	22·96	22·23	17·63	18·21	23·36	28·72

Particulars.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Successful vaccination	Urban	174	92	95	79	53	74	432	88	10	28	89
	Rural	9,069	7,340	9,071	10,116	10,015	10,851	12,304	10,869	11,172	10,150	9,510
	District	9,243	7,432	9,166	10,195	10,068	10,925	12,736	10,967	11,182	10,178	9,599
2. Successful re-vaccination	Urban	1	1	..	..	2	..	23	1	..	..	..
	Rural	380	181	129	75	84	58	237	481	1,154	119	145
	District	381	152	129	75	86	58	260	482	1,154	119	145
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban	62·79	33·37	34·09	28·35	19·57	26·58	93·72	18·38	2·51	7·04	22·37
	Rural	29·18	23·22	22·23	31·48	31·47	33·69	29·97	27·12	28·70	23·91	22·48
	District	29·48	23·31	28·46	31·46	31·88	33·64	30·65	27·12	28·46	23·76	22·48

TABLE XXXIII.

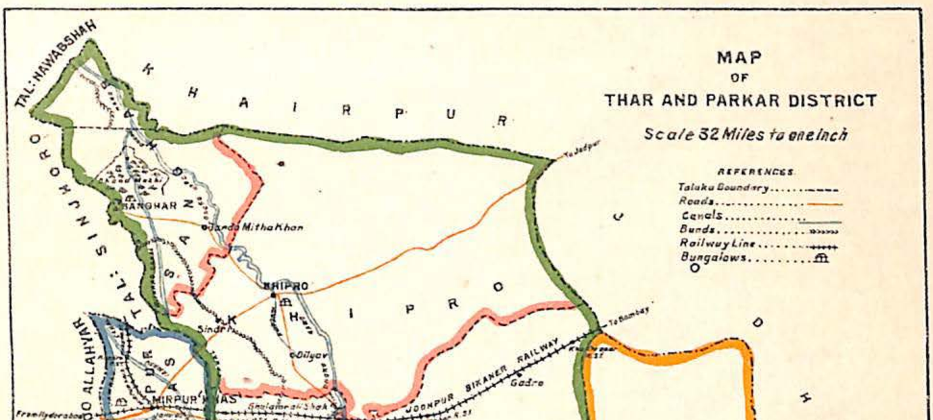
Loss from and Destruction of Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild Animals.		Snakes.					
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers	Wolves.	Snakes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896	..	1,568	52	..	..	..	19	1,871
1897	2	1,375	57	..	..	..	8	1,542
1898	5	1,392	98	4	..	..	..	2,021
1899	1	1,249	54	..	..	..	4	885
1900	..	1,631	25	5	..	..	14	726
1901	..	1,042	45	2	..	..	14	950
1902	6	1,502	45	..	..	..	28	973
1903	4	1,077	53	6	..	..	21	1,134
1904	2	1,455	77	12	..	..	23	1,698
1905	1	1,739	48	62	..	..	25	1,950
1906	4	1,885	78	45	..	..	36	2,486
1907	..	1,998	67	42	..	..	21	3,236
1908	4	2,620	80	120	..	..	32	6,355
1909	..	3,252	94	262	..	..	29	6,137
1910	2	2,836	85	550	..	..	61	6,940
1911	1	3,921	60	406	..	..	54	4,655
1912	2	4,016	41	299	..	..	47	5,851
1913	1	4,084	98	360	..	..	69	5,096
1914	..	3,549	111	899	..	..	42	5,752
1915	2	1,742	59	240	..	..	82	3,199

INDEX.

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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.


MAP
OF
THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT
Scale 32 Miles to one inch
REFERENCES
Taluka Boundary
Roads
Canals
Bunds
Railway Line
Bungalows
KHAIRPUR
JODHPUR
RANN OF KACH
TAL: NAWABSHAH
TAL: SINJHORO
TAL: TANDO ALLAHYAR
TAL: DERO MOHBAT
TAL: TANDO BAGO
TAL: BADIN
SANGHAR
KHIPRO
MIRPUR KHAS
JAMESABAD
UMARKOT
CHHACHHRO
MITHI
DIPLO
NAGAR PARKAR
Sanghar
Tando Mitha Khan
Khipro
Sindri
Dilyar
Gadra
Mirpur Khas
Shadipali
Jamesabad
Digri
Samaro
Umarkot
Rodhar
Kaetlo
Chhachhro
Nabisar
Harpur
Misrishah
Naokot
Mithi
Islamkot
Borli
Pilnjo Tar
Govi
Dab
Virawah
Badesar
Diplo
Rahimki Bazar
Nagar Parkar
JODHPUR BIKANER RAILWAY
To Jodhpur
To Bombay
From Hyderabad